SOZOL
SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR GONORRHEA & ALL URINAL DISEASES
CERTIFIED BY: M.D., & I.M.S. PHYSICIANS.
THE FIRST DOSE STOPS BURNING & GOING PUS
MAKBOOL AGENCY
ROYAL HAIR DYE DEPOT
BOMBAY 3

Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXVII NO. 209 BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

INSURE WITH OR REPRESENT
INDIAN MERCANTILE
INSC. CO., LTD.
(Estd. 1907)
For Life & Fire.
Sir PHEROZESHAH MEHTA RD., BOMBAY 1.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Britain Out To Destroy Hitlerism

War To Save Europe From Barbarism

King's Call To Empire To Keep Resolutely Faithful

Warsaw Jubilant Over Britain's Entry Into Conflict: Demonstration Before Br. Embassy

MR. Chamberlain, in his broadcast on Sunday morning, said that as the German Government had not replied to their ultimatum, by 11 a. m. to withdraw their troops from Poland England was at war with Germany.

FIGHT AGAINST BRUTE FORCE

The Premier added that Hitler had evidently made up his mind to attack Poland, and he (Hitler) had not shown the "proposals—which he announced on Thursday night, in a broadcast—either to the Poles or to England. In fulfilment of England's obligations of going to aid Poland, she had done so with a clear conscience, and so they will be fighting against brute force and injustice.

OUT TO DESTROY HITLERISM

CHAMBERLAIN, SPEAKING IN THE COMMONS REITERATED HIS VIEWS EXPRESSED IN HIS BROADCAST SPEECH AND SAID HOW BRITAIN HAD TO PLUNGE IN THE FRAY IN FULFILMENT OF HER PLEDGED WORD, AND HE HOPED HE WOULD LIVE TO SEE THE DAY "WHEN HITLERISM WAS DESTROYED, AND A LIBERATED EUROPE HAD BEEN RE-ESTABLISHED."

Mr. Greenwood assured of Labour support.

Mr. Churchill said: there was no underrating of gravity of the task undertaken by Britain.

"ENGLAND WILL WIN AGAIN"

Mr. Lloyd George said England as in the last war, would win victory in the end.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL IS INCLUDED AS FIRST LORD OF ADMIRALTY IN THE WAR CABINET OF BRITAIN.

King's Appeal For Calm And Unity

THE KING, BROADCASTING TO THE EMPIRE AFTER REFERRING TO BRITAIN'S BEING "FORCED INTO A CONFLICT" FOR THE SAKE OF A PRINCIPLE, ASKED HIS PEOPLES "TO STAND CALM, FIRM AND UNITED IN THIS TIME OF TRIAL."

France In Footsteps Of Britain

FRANCE ALSO, TRUE TO HER WORD, FOLLOWED BRITAIN, AND DECLARED WAR AGAINST GERMANY, AS THE TIME LIMIT GIVEN BY HER EXPIRED AT 17-00 G. M. T.

Viceroy's Executive Council's Emergent Meeting

At an emergent meeting of the Viceroy's Executive Council the Government machinery for defence preparedness was perfected and all steps legislative, or otherwise, would be soon taken which are deemed necessary in a state of emergency. This will include Ordinances for the defence of India to cope with all emergent situations. It is presumed that the War Budget is being got ready to be placed before the Central Legislature for its approval. It appears H. E. the Viceroy will explain the implications of the situation and Government's decisions to cope with the situation to Mahatma Gandhi and other political leaders.

ORDINANCE NO. 5.

A "Gazette Extraordinary" issued from Simla publishes a proclamation by the Viceroy that a great emergency exists whereby the security of India is threatened by war.

The "Gazette" also publishes Ordinance No. 5 providing for special measures to ensure the public safety and interest and the defence of British India and for the trial of certain offences.

VICEROY'S CALL.

THE VICEROY IN HIS MESSAGE AFTER EXPLAINING WHY BRITAIN ENTERED THE WAR, SAID THAT IN SO DOING SHE HAD NO SELFISH AIMS, AND CALLS FOR "WHOLE-HEARTED SYMPATHY AND SUPPORT OF ALL."

"I Will Live To See Day When Hitlerism Is Destroyed"

—Chamberlain

LONDON, Sept. 3.

When the Prime Minister rose in the House of Commons he was greeted with prolonged cheers. He said: "When I spoke last night I could not be unaware that in some parts there were doubts and bewilderment as to whether there had been hesitation or vacillation on the part of Government. If I had been in the same position as the members and not in possession of all information I might have felt the same. We were in consultation all day yesterday, with the French Government, and we felt that the intensified action which the Germans were taking against Poland allowed no delay in making our own position clear. Accordingly we decided to send Sir Nevile Henderson instructions which he was to hand in at 09.00 this morning, to the German Foreign Secretary, which read as follows:—

"Sir, in the communication which I had the honour to make to you on September 1, I informed you on the instructions of His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs that unless the German Government is prepared to give satisfactory assurances that would suspend all aggressive action against Poland, and is prepared promptly to withdraw their forces from Polish territory his Majesty's Government would without hesitation fulfil their obligations to Poland.

Although this communication was made more than 24 hours ago

Mr. Chamberlain.

no reply has been received. German attacks on Poland continued intensified. I have accordingly to inform you that unless no later than 11.00 B. S. T. to-day, (September 3) satisfactory assurances to the above effect are given by the German Government and His Majesty's Government in London a state of war will exist between the two countries as from that hour."

SAD DAY FOR ALL.

Mr. Chamberlain continued: "No such undertaking was received by the time stipulated, and, consequently, this country is now at war with Germany. I am in a position to inform the House that according to the arrangements made between the British and French Governments the French Ambassador in Berlin at this moment is making similar demarche, accompanied with a definite time-limit. The House has been made aware of our plans, and as I said we are ready. It is a sad day for all of us but for none is it sadder than for me. Everything I have done, worked for, hoped for and believed in during my public life has crashed in ruins. The only

(Continued on Page 7 Col. 1.)

ORDINANCE RAJ FOR INDIA

KING'S CALL TO EMPIRE

"WE HAVE BEEN FORCED INTO CONFLICT TO MEET CHALLENGE TO CIVILISED ORDER IN WORLD"

LONDON, Sept. 3.

The King broadcasting to the Empire to-night said:—

"IN this grave hour, perhaps the most fateful hour in our History, I send every household of my peoples, both at home and overseas, this message spoken with the same depth of feeling for each one of you as if I were able to cross your threshold and speak to you myself.

FORCED INTO CONFLICT

"For the second time in the lives of most of us we are at war. Over and over again, we have tried to find a peaceful way out of the differences between ourselves and those who are now our enemies, but it has been in vain. We have been forced into a conflict for we are called with our allies to meet a challenge of a principle which, if it were to prevail, would be fatal to any civilised order in the world. It is

(Continued on Page 10 Col. 1.)

ROUND UP OF GERMANS

Pathetic Scenes At Sir C. J. Hall

It was with a feeling of dazed shock that the city received the news of the declaration of war by Britain. As the newsboys screamed along selling special editions of newspapers announcing the dreaded event, citizens gathered in groups and were seen discussing in hushed voices.

Though the declaration of war was expected any moment, people were yet hoping against hope that the Armageddon would not be on them.

What would happen to them? How far would India be involved in this war? These were the problems that were being discussed on the street corners and the club houses.

ROUND UP OF GERMANS.

The first to be immediately and directly affected by the declaration of war were the Germans resident in Bombay. It was their last day of freedom. There are 461 of them, including women and children. The police had made their arrangements since Thursday evening. The women and children under 16 were excluded and the work of rounding up the others, numbering about 350, commenced immediately after official intimation was received from Simla. The Germans were visited either at the Clubs or in their homes and were gently informed that they were "wanted". They were taken to the respective police stations and after the necessary records were made, they were conveyed to the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall. The police had taken every care to see that this unavoidable act should be attended with no undue harshness.

The Taj, which was entrusted with the catering arrangements, tried to make things as comfortable as possible.

POLICE PICKETS.

The Cowasji Jehangir Hall presented a strange appearance. Strong police pickets were placed all round the Hall and the onlookers were kept moving on. They collected on the foot-paths opposite and were seen whispering in low voices.

The Germans dribbled in one by one with grim looks on their faces. Though women were not to be arrested, most of them came to the place for their leave-taking. An old lady was seen going along supporting herself on two men, unable to walk erect in her grief. Many German women were seen standing on the footpath with drawn pathetic faces almost unable to control the welling tears.

UNKNOWN DESTINATION.

Nobody seemed to known what was going to happen to the arrested men. The secret was well kept and many officers did not know what were the arrangements. A fleet of best omnibuses

(Continued on Page 10 Col. 2.)

Adolf Hitler
Realmleader of Germany

Hitler's Reply To Britain

"We Shall Answer Any British Aggression With Like Arms In Like Way"

BERLIN, Sept. 3.

Herr Hitler in a proclamation to the Western Army calls on them to protect the frontiers of the Reich "unshakable as a wall of steel or iron" against every attack. If they did their duty the battle in the East would have reached successful conclusion in a few months. The proclamation concludes:

"I am going with confidence in you to the Army in the East."

REPLY TO BRITAIN

BERLIN: "The Reich Government and the German nation will refuse to accept or even satisfy the demands in the form of an ultimatum from the British Government." This is the opening sentence of the German reply to the British ultimatum handed in the form of a memorandum to Sir Nevile Henderson.

Alleging that a virtual state of war existed on the Germany's eastern frontier for many months and but for the intervention of Britain, a reasonable settlement of the German-Polish dispute would have been found, the memorandum declares:

"Germany has neither the intention nor has she put forward a demand to annihilate. The Reich only demanded a revision of those Articles of the Treaty of Versailles which farseeing statesmen of all nations regarded as intolerable."

The memorandum severely attacks Britain's "blank cheque" to Poland and accuses her of being chiefly responsible by this action for Polish terrorism. it then alleged that Britain rebuffed Sgr. Mussolini's proposal "which could still have saved the peace of Europe, though the German Government declared itself willing to accept it."

The German population is also unwilling to tolerate further ill-treatment from Poland, the memorandum continues, adding that "the Government, therefore, refuses all efforts to force Germany by means of ultimatums to recall troops.' The reply concludes: "We shall, therefore, answer any British aggression with like arms and in like way."—Reuter.

Steps For Successful Prosecution Of War

SIMLA PROCLAMATIONS

Penalty Provisions For Breach Of Rules

SIMLA, Sept. 3.

The following communique has been issued:—

Consequent on the outbreak of war with Germany, a calamity which is well known to all who have studied the events of the past few weeks, His Majesty's Government have done everything possible by concession, conciliation and persuasion to avert, the Governor-General has to-day promulgated the defence of India Ordinance and Rules.

POWERS OF EXECUTIVE

The provisions of this Ordinance and of the Rules are designed to meet the special case of war. They have been framed solely with a view to securing the Defence of India and the public safety and although of necessity the powers which they confer upon the Executive Authority of Government are far-reaching, they are designed only to serve the following general purposes which must be paramount in war:—

(A) TO SECURE PRIORITY FOR MILITARY REQUIREMENTS,

(B) TO COUNTERACT ENEMY ACTIVITIES IN INDIA (INCLUDING ACTIVITIES LIKELY TO ASSIST THE ENEMY),

(C) TO ENABLE DEFENCE MEASURES TO BE CARRIED OUT WITHOUT IMPEDIMENT; AND

(D) TO PERMIT SUCH OTHER CONTROL OVER THE ACTIVITIES OF THE PUBLIC AS IS NECESSARY FOR THE COMMON SAFETY AND WELFARE IN WAR CONDITIONS.

While then the Ordinance will be strictly enforced against His Majesty's enemies and any persons who assist them, the general

(Continued on Page 10 Col. 6.)

Crisis News In Brief

OSLO: The German Minister has informed the Norwegian Foreign Minister that Germany in no circumstances would violate Norway's integrity but Germany expected Norway to Guard her neutrality and allow no breach by a third power. Should Norway adopt any other attitude, Germany would be obliged to safeguard its interests. The Foreign Minister has replied that the proclamation of the Norwegian neutrality was valid for Germany as for other States.

* * * *

PARIS: According to a Havas message from Berlin Dr. Funk told the Directors of the Reichsbank that the situation would entail a rise in the fiduciary issue. He added that the Government would exercise control of salaries and prices.

* * * *

BERLIN: Reichsbank returns for the week ended August 31 shows an increase of 2197 million Reichsmarks compared with previous week. Proportion of gold and foreign exchanges to note circulation has fallen by decimal seventeen per cent to decimal seventy-one per cent.

* * * *

GIBRALTAR: The Defence Force has been called up."—Reuter.

Britain's War Cabinet

LONDON, Sept. 3.

The Government has been reconstituted with a War Cabinet consisting of

PRIME MINISTER, Mr. Chamberlain;

CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, Sir John Simon;

MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, Lord Halifax;

MINISTRY FOR CO-ORDINATION OF DEFENCE, Lord Chatfield;

FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY, Mr. Winston Churchill;

SECRETARY FOR WAR, Mr. Hore-Belisha;

SECRETARY FOR AIR, Sir Charles Kingsley-Wood;

LORD PRIVY SEAL, Sir Samuel Hoare, vice Sir John Anderson;

And Minister without portfolio, Lord Hankey.

There are further ministerial appointments outside the War Cabinet, and, therefore Sir John Anderson's name will probably appear in a further list still as a Cabinet Minister.

Mr. Chamberlain yesterday invited Sir Archibald Sinclair to accept a Cabinet office, but, after consultation with the Liberal Party, Sir Archibald Sinclair informed the Prime Minister that he and his friends considered that they could render better service to the nation, and the Government by supporting all necessary war measures from an independent position. The first meeting of the War Cabinet will take place to-day.

HOW MARKETS REACTED

BOMBAY, Sunday. (Midnight).

The news of the declaration of war was received with considerable excitement in the markets and although the bazars were officially closed being Sunday, fairly large business, mostly of speculative nature, was transacted.

STEEP RISE IN COTTON

Unofficially the cotton market registered steep rise to 174 for Broach April-May delivery. There being no regular session of the market, quotations were mostly

(Continued on Page 10 Col. 5.)

VICEROY'S APPEAL TO INDIA (PAGE 7.)

FIGHTING IN POLAND (PAGE 10.)

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42 SITUATION VACANT.

Wanted Clerks, Overseers, Lawyers, Doctors and Engineers. Apply for "Terms" to Kapoor and Co., Cloth Market, Delhi. (12094)

Wanted candidates to become overseers by Postal training. Principal, British India Technical College (B.C.), Sukkur (Sind). (12175)

Wanted a Mining Engineer with a knowledge of chemist. Man of practical experience should apply with terms to Parekh, "Harinivas", Gamdevi, Tejpal Road, Bombay. (12212)

Wanted premium apprentices to learn Radio Manufacturing and repairing at our factory. Chances of employment to bright and deserving candidates. For particulars apply:—Hindustan Radio Manufacturing Company. Fateh Manzil. Queens Road. Opera House, Bombay. (12223B)

Wanted a Cashier and Accountant for a local commercial association, a B.Com. or G.D.A. whose mother tongue is Hindi. Cash security or personal guarantee of Rs. 2,000 essential. Salary 75 p.m. Apply mentioning qualifications and previous experience to Box No. 944, "Bombay Chronicle".

Public Service Commission, Bengal. Applications are invited from European or Anglo-Indian ladies to fill the post of Head Mistress, Dow Hill Girls' School, Kurseong, in the Bengal Senior Educational Service on a scale of pay (which is subject to reduction) of Rs. 300—40/2—500—500 (efficiency bar) 40/2—700, a notice regarding which appears in Part II of the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 24th August 1939. Copies of the notice, form of application and memorandum of particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, Public Service Commission, Bengal, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, Block No. IV (third floor), personally or on sending a half anna stamped envelope bearing full address. Applications should reach him not later than the 30th September 1939. (939)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Drink, Tobacco and Opium habits can be permanently cured with harmless and speedy prescriptions guaranteed send 8 annas only to Dr. (Mrs.) Gogia, Sundarnagar (Pb.). (12167)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR WOODEN CHOWKEYS

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the construction of 10 wooden chowkeys at or near the following places as per specifications given below:—

1. Sassoon Dock.
2. Ferry Wharf.
3. Frere Basin.
4. Lakdi Bunder.
5. Brick Bunder.
6. Kerosine Bunder.
7. Sandow Castle.
8. Trombay.
9. Ghatkopar.
10. Versova.

Each chowkey should be 16' x 12' x 9' in size and provided with (1) a door and two windows of proportionate size, (2) wooden sleeping board inside, (3) tiled roof and given two coatings of superior oil paint before delivery. Quality of wood—Teak (Superior quality).

Lump sum for each chowkey should be quoted.

Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Chowkeys" and will be received by the undersigned upto 12 noon on 15th September 1939.

The undersigned is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

C. H. REYNOLDS.
Dy. Commissioner of Police, Prohibition.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 2nd September, 1939.
(951)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

TENDERS for the supply and erection of a Refrigerating Plant for the Cold Storage Chambers at Arthur Crawford Market including renewal of the insulation in all chambers and provision of new doors as per the specification attached to the form of contract will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on Wednesday the 18th day of October 1939.

Tenders should be sealed and superscribed "Tender for a Refrigerating Plant for A. C. Market", addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Municipal Chief Accountant with a deposit of Rs. 5,000.

Forms of contract, specification, Blue Print, etc., can be had from the office of the Mechanical Engineer, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, Bombay, on payment of a fee of Rs. 5 per set which will, on no account, be refunded.

The Mechanical Engineer will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Dated, 2nd September, 1939.
(954)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted respectable Radio Dealers to act as sole distributors for districts in Bombay Presidency of cheap Radio Receivers manufactured in India with Indian labour and capital. All models available including A.C., A.C-D.C. and Battery receivers, either for local station only, All-India, or All-World. Quality second to none competing any foreign radio on the market. Agency terms very liberal and moderate. For particulars apply sharp stating name of district for which agency desired. Hindustan Radio Manufacturing Company, Fateh Manzil, New Queens Road, Opera House, Bombay. (12223A)

651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

"There are no Handwriting experts in India of the same skill and standing as Mr. Hardless (Senior)" Accompaniment to Government of India Dispatch to the Secretary of State. Address. Charles Hardless, Senior, 106, Bridge Street, Meerut. (12201)

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

IN PURSUANCE of two separate requisitions received, under Section 36 (d) of the Municipal Act, for calling Special Meetings of the Corporation (1) for expressing an opinion that the Municipal Schools should not be closed as a rule in honour of the birth anniversary of a living person, and (2) for considering the situation created by imminence of War in Europe, its effects on Bombay City, etc., two SPECIAL MEETINGS OF THE CORPORATION will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 14th SEPTEMBER, 1939, at 4 P.M. (Bombay Time) and 4-30 P.M. (Bombay Time), respectively.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor,

S. N. DAMLE.
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 2nd September, 1939.
952.

THE BHARAT SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Gool Mansion, Homji Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 4th day of September, 1939, at 4 P.M. (Standard Time) to transact the following business.

1.—To receive and adopt the DIRECTORS' REPORT and AUDITED BALANCE SHEET and PROFIT AND LOSS Account made upto 31st March, 1939.
2.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who being eligible offer themselves for re-election.
4.—To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix his or their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 19th day of August, 1939, to MONDAY, the 4th day of September, 1939, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
PURSHOTAM GOVINDJEE & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 10th August, 1939.

N.B.—Dividend if sanctioned as recommended by the Directors will be paid on and after Tuesday, the 12th day of September, 1939 between 12 Noon and 3 P.M. (S.T.) Dividend Warrants will be posted to the last Registered address of the Shareholders.
798.

THE MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in England).
STAFF SELECTION BOARD

WANTED APPLICANTS from Muslim, Anglo-Indian, Indian Christian, Scheduled class and Non-Brahmin communities not over 25 years of age on 1st October 1939, to fill vacancies for Office and Junior Clerks on scale Rs. 25-2-45 and Rs. 21-1½-30 respectively. Minimum qualification passed S.S.L.C. or equivalent examination. Selected candidates will be required to pass Company's Medical Test.

2. Application forms can be had from Paymaster and Cashier, M. and S. M. Railway, Park Town, Madras, on payment of Rupee one and should be forwarded by post to reach the undersigned not later than 4-30 p.m. on the 20th September 1939.

3. Only copies of certificates to be sent with application. Originals required at interview. Canvassing of any sort will disqualify.

Secretary,
Staff Selection Board,
P. T. Madras.
(948)

THE MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY CO. LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)

Wanted applicants from Depressed Classes and Hindus for Fireman Apprentices in the Operating Department and Special and A class Apprentices in the Mechanical Workshops, Hubli. Candidates should be residents of the Southern Mahratta country and should not be less than 16 and not more than 19 years of age on the 1st October, 1939. Minimum qualification completed S.S.L.C. in the case of Fireman Apprentices and A class Apprentices and passed S.S.L.C. or equivalent in the case of Special class Apprentices. Selected candidates will be required to pass Company's Medical Test

2. Application forms can be had from Paymaster & Cashier, M. & S. M. Railway, Park Town, Madras, on payment of Rupee one and should be forwarded by post to reach the undersigned not later than 4-30 P.M. on the 20th September, 1939.

3. Only copies of certificates to be sent with application. Originals required at interview. Canvassing of any sort will disqualify.

SECRETARY.
Staff Selection Board.
Park Town, Madras
947.

Public Notices

NOTICE

WANTED capable and experienced PORT COMMISSIONER for Navlakhi Port. Pay according to qualifications. Will be given free unfurnished quarters. Apply stating age, experience, caste and salary expected to Dewan, Morvi State
(899)

Legal Notices

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF DHARWAR.

IN THE MATTER of the Petition presented by the DHARWAR BANK, LIMITED, Dharwar for modification of the Scheme sanctioned by the Honourable High Court on 28th July, 1933.

WHEREAS an application has been made by Mr. Framrose Khursetji on behalf of the Dharwar Bank Limited, under Section 153 of the Indian Companies Act (Act VII of 1915) for modification of the Scheme sanctioned by the Honourable High Court of Bombay on 28-7-1933, the District Court has ordered that a meeting of the creditors and shareholders of the said Dharwar Bank be convened for the consideration of the proposed scheme, and Rao Bahadur B. S. Sawkar, District Government Pleader, Dharwar has been appointed Chairman of both the meetings.

It is hereby notified that such meeting will take place at the Bank office, Dharwar near the District Court, Dharwar, as regards the creditors at 3 P.M. on 24th September, 1939, and as regards the share-holders at 5 P.M. on the said date viz. 24th September, 1939.

Any of the creditors or shareholders who wish to vote by proxy should send the proxies so as to reach the Bank office on or before the 22nd September, 1939.

The proposed scheme will be available for inspection on working days from 12 noon to 5 P.M. either in the District Court, Dharwar, or in the Bank office, Dharwar.

Given this 23rd day of August, 1939.

Seal of the
District Court
of Dharwar.

Clerk of the Court.
District Court, Dharwar.
946.

Public Notices

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

GENTLEMEN of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on MONDAY, the 4th September, 1939, at 10-45 a.m. (S.T.).

PHIROZE C. BHARUCHA.
Sheriff of Bombay
Bombay, 2nd September, 1939.
(950)

Re. THE JAMNADAS NURSEY GINNING AND PRESSING CO., LD.
(in liquidation)

NOTICE

THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to give a lease or leases for working the following Ginning and Pressing Factories for the current season. Tenders are invited for the purpose, which should be submitted to the undersigned on or before the 10th day of September 1939 at his office Manekji Wadia Building, 125 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. The Lessee will be required to pay half the rent in advance within eight days of his offer being accepted by the Official Liquidator and sanctioned by the Court and the other half within three months from the date of the commencement of the Lease. Intending Lessees will be required to give cash security for the due performance of the terms of the lease. The undersigned is not bound to accept the highest or any offer

BERAR:—
Wun (Yeotmal) Two Ginning and Two Pressing Factories.
Warud (Amraoti) Three Ginning and one Pressing factories.
Morsi (Amraoti) One Ginning Factory.
Murtazapur (Akola) One Ginning and one Pressing Factory.

CENTRAL PROVINCES:—
Warora (Chanda) One Ginning Factory.

GUJERAT:—
Kaledia. One Ginning Factory.
Tankhala. One Ginning Factory.

BURMA:—
Myingyan. One Ginning and One Pressing Factory.
Suphegaon. One Ginning Factory.
Mahaling. One Ginning Factory.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

Dated this 16th day of August, 1939.

B. K. DESAI.
Receiver in Suit No. 167735 and Official Liquidator.
(852)

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

IN INSOLVENCY.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO DECLARE DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Official Assignee of Bombay intends to declare dividends in the following estates as mentioned below:—

Serial No.	Insolvency No.		Name of the Insolvent.	Dividend intended to be declared.
1.	192 of 1937	Re:	Jairam Atmaram Loke.	First.
2.	470 of 1937	„	Joseph Simons.	„
3.	541 of 1937	„	James Leonard Williams.	„
4.	543 of 1937	„	Cuddalore Kannan Mudaliar alias C. K. Mudaliar.	„
5.	573 of 1937	„	Patric Kenneth.	„
6.	585 of 1937	„	Ivan Robert Honeyford.	„
7.	603 of 1937	„	Dattatraya Ganesh Paranjpe.	„
8.	17 of 1938	„	Harold Ashworth Johnson.	„
9.	373 of 1937	„	Muniruddin Huseinbux Master.	First & final.
10.	576 of 1937	„	Tyebji Dawoodbhoy Vora (Personal).	„
11.	576 of 1937	„	Abdeally Dawoodbhoy Vora (Personal).	„
12.	442 of 1934	„	Framji Ardeshir Irani.	Second.
13.	677 of 1933	„	Derrick Netcsher.	Second & Final.
14.	415 of 1934	„	Felix D'Cruz.	„
15.	530 of 1934	„	Chaganlal Bhavanishanker Vya. and Anr. traded as J. Chaganlal & Co.	„
16.	693 of 1934	„	Mahomed Faizulla Mahomed Taqi.	„
17.	17 of 1935	„	Ratanji Goculdas and Anr. traded as Sha Chaturbhuj Goculdas and Bhaichand Goculdas.	„
18.	148 of 1935	„	Naraindas Tarachand.	„
19.	152 of 1935	„	Stephen Joseph Calmiano.	„
20.	186 of 1935	„	John Claridge Hill Newbegging.	„
21.	147 of 1934	„	Donald Kenneth Smith.	Third.
22.	271 of 1934	„	George Arther Augusto.	„
23.	475 of 1934	„	Bertram William Howard.	„
24.	98 of 1934	„	Shankar Raghunath Dalvi.	Third & final.
25.	189 of 1934	„	Albert Joseph Saldanha.	„
26.	318 of 1934	„	Edward Cornalius Hogan.	„

Creditors who have not proved their claims are requested to do so in the office of the undersigned within fourteen days from the date hereof. If they fail to do so, their claims will be excluded and the undersigned will proceed to declare a dividend in the respective estates as stated above without regard to such claims.

All persons having claims against the Official Assignee in the abovementioned estates in respect of costs, charges, expenses, rent, lien or otherwise, are hereby requested to notify their claims to the undersigned forthwith, if they have not done so already. All such claims must be sent to the undersigned within fourteen days from the date of this advertisement. On expiry of the said period, the assets in the above estates will be distributed and the claims received after that period will not be recognised.

Bombay, dated this 25th day of August, 1939.

R. S. BILLIMORIA.
Official Assignee of Bombay.
Official Assignee's Office,
High Court, Bombay.
902

IMPERIAL

Daily: 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

SAGAR'S EPIC ON LOVE

SADHANA

SHOBHANA SAMARTH, BIBBO, PREM ADIB, HARISH
Matinee at 1-45 p.m.
To-morrow Wed. 6th and Thurs. 7th for PATETI

Held Over! Third Week

'RAJA SHRIYAL'

Mythological Devotional Film in MARATHI

Daily: 4-30, 7-15, 10 p.m.

PLAZA

To-morrow, Wed., Thursday Matinees 1-45 p.m.

TWO MORNING SHOWS at 10 a.m.
DON'T MISS!

New Theatres' Social Hit

"ADHIKAR"

in BENGALI

On Tuesday 5th and Wednesday 6th at 10 a.m. at

KRISHNA

2ND TRIUMPHANT WEEK

ALEXANDER KORDA'S
Mightiest Spectacle

"FOUR FEATHERS"

A story so vast that it required two countries to bring it to you in its full glory of

TECHNICOLOR

A UNITED ARTISTS RELEASE

EXCELSIOR

3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

LOVE, LIFE AND SACRIFICE WHAT DO THEY MEAN?

SEE SAGAR'S MOST emotional drama of tender human feelings

COMRADES

OR

JIVAN SATHI

Starring:
SURENDRA & MAYA

with JYOTI, HARISH, SANKATA, ADWANI, KAYAMALI

Directed by:
NANDLAL JASHVANTLAL

AT

PATHE

Lamington Road
REVISED TIME—Daily: 4-15, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Mats., at 1-30 p.m. on Tues., Wed., and Thurs.

TO-MORROW MORNING SHOW at 10 a.m.

MAY TIME

ONLY GREAT
Picture to be seen really to be enjoyed ...!
Shree RANJIT'S

SANT TULSIDAS

with colossal cast
Directed by:—JAYANT DESAI
in
Eleventh Great Week
OPERA HOUSE
Daily: 4, 7, and 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun., Tues., Wed., Holidays at 1 p.m.

PORTRAIT OF A MODERN PROGRESSIVE MOTHER!
Shree RANJIT
presents a problem Picture for to-day's society and young minds of to-morrow!

"ADHURI KAHANI"

Starring:—DURGA KHOTE, PRITHVIRAJ, ROSE, K. DATEY, ILA, ISHWARLAL, etc.
Directed by: CHATURBHUJ DOSHI
2ND SUCCESSFUL WEEK

WEST END

Daily:—4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
Tuesday, Wednesday and Holidays at 1-30 p.m.

Haven't You Seen
THE
"SON OF ZAMBO"
India's Wonderful Ape-Man

FIGHTING HIS WAY TO WIN LOVELY, SMILING
BIMLA KUMARI

Listen to new songs, new dances, new tunes.
Watch Zambo in the jungle and in the Cities!

AT

THE CAPITOL

4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
Matinees: Saturday, Sunday and Holidays: 1-45 p.m.
PLANS OPEN AT CAPITOL
POPULAR PRICES of ADMISSION
A BHAVNANI PRODUCTION
SUPREME RELEASE

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

ON THE AIR

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. Keep fit!8-30 Gokul Ka Gwala. 8-45 Karim Khan. 8-55 Amritlal of Navsari. 9-5 Sawai Gandharv. 9-45 Recitations from Hindustani poems. 9-50 Abdulla. 12-30 p.m. Sindh Bound Waves. 12-45 Music of Maharashtra. 1-0 Market rates. 1-10 Mutual understanding. 1-25 Vilayat Husain. 1-30 Music. 2-30 Music. 2-25 Dayaram: by Prof. B. B. Vyas. 2-50 Marathi Bhavgeets. 3-0 Hobbies. 6-0 Haribai Javeri. 6-20 Bhajan party. 6-30 Children's hour: Gujarati. 7-0 Trade Review (Gujarati) by Kishore P. Roychand. 7-15 Warekar and party. 7-30 Commercial News. 7-45 Sawai Gandharv. 8-15 Ghasa phod, Marathi sketch by D. V. Nadkarni. 8-30 Week in Bombay by J. S. Pereira. 8-45 Ho To Aisa Ho. 8-55 Talk of Town. 9-0 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News in English. 9-35 They stand and wait. 9-50 Amritlal of Navsari 10-0 Abdulla. 10-10 Hirbai Javeri.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. to 10-0 and 12-30 p.m. to 3-15 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

6-0 to 9-50 As in Bombay 1. 9-50 Ken Mac & His Band. 10-30 Epilogue.

Delhi—I Programme

338.5 metres (886 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Radio orchestra. 7-40 Bande Hasan. 7-50 Zohra Jan. 8-0 Lachhi Ram.

12-0 Noon Mixed Melodies.

1-0 p.m. Not-so-black-Monday. 6-10 Strings. 6-25 Lachhi Ram. 6-30 Story in Hindustani. 6-45 Bande Hasan. 7-0 Music from Mukti. 7-16 Parmeshwar Dayal Mathur: Amateur. 7-55 Radio Orchestra. 7-30 Zohra Jan. 7-45 For Villages. 8-30 Zohra Jan. 8-40 Bande Hasan. 8-50 Lachhi Ram. 9-50 Dancing Time.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. to 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 6-10 Lachhi Ram. 6-20 Zohra Jan. 6-30 to 6-45 As in Delhi 1. 6-45 Parmeshwar Dayal Mathur. 7-0 Instrumental duet. 7-5 Bande Hasan. 7-20 Chorus. 7-30 Sarangi. 7-45 Parmeshwar Dayal Mathur. 8-0 Lachhi Ram. 8-15 Fayaz Muhmmad. 8-20 Bande Hasan. 8-30 to 9-50 As in Delhi 1. 9-50 Zohra Jan. 10-5 Lachhi Ram. 10-30 Bande Hasan.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. to 8-30 and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

6-0 to 7-45 As in Delhi 1. 7-45 to 8-30 As in Delhi 2. 8-30 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. Ummed Ali Khan. 8-20 Sardar Husain. 6-30 Shamshad Begum. 6-50 Film Songs. 7-5 Ummed Ali Khan. 7-15 Shamshad Begam. 7-35 Hindu Poetry. 7-45 For countryside. 8-15 Fazli Shah (Panjabi). 8-30 Ummed Ali Khan 8-50 Shamshad Begam. 9-35 Problems of Road. 9-50 Ummed Ali Khan. 10-10 Ustad A. K. Khan. 10-15 Shamshad Begam.

Peshawar Programme

Broadcasts on 200 m. (1,500 kc/s) from 7-30 to 10-30 p.m. relaying Delhi programmes from 8-30 p.m.).

Trichy Programme

397 metres (753 kc/s)

2-0 p.m. Dwaram V. Naidu: Violin. 2-15 Two voices. 2-30 Orchestral. 2-45 Songs from Harishchandar 6-0 For villages. 6-30 Shrimati M. Lakshmi vocal. 7-0 They and I by S. V. Vijavaraghavachariar. 7-15 Concert Programme. 8-30 Interlude. 8-45 Shrimati M. Lakshmi of Trichur: vocal. 9-15 News in English.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time).

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

10-30 a. m. New Tunes.

12-30 p. m. Film Hits 12-50 Music 1-30 History (Crusades) 1-50 Music 1-57 Light from Darkness—(wonders of Oil,) in Bengali by Dr. N R Sen 2-17 Kumar Sachin Deb Burman 5-0 Selection 6-10 For Countryside 7-0 Animesh Mallick 7-15 Brojen Sen 7-30 Dead bark 1 7-45 Anima Mukherjee 8-5 Travelling for fun by Kali R. Acharya 9-10 Law and the Citizen 9-30 Two Pianos 9-45 Variety

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)

10-30 a. m. & 12-30 to 2-30 As in Calcutta I

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5-0 to 6-10 As in Calcutta 1. 6-10 Gopendra Mohon Mallick 6-25 Ashalata Biswas 6-35 Kamal Ganguli 6-45 Sunil Ghose 7-0 to 9-30 As in Calcutta 1. 9-30 C. L. I.

Lucknow Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

6-0 p. m. Surbahar and Sitar 6-10 Kumari Kalpana Goswami 6-25 Rashke Jahan 6-43 Ghazals 6-50 J C Roy 7-2 Hindi Readings from Sahashra Raini Charitra 7-15 For Rural Areas 7-45 Irrigation: (Hindustani) 8-0 Kumari Kalpana Goswami 8-15 Biti Jae Barkha Bahar 8-45 Let's tell you a story 8-55 Ghazal 9-35 Next Day's Programmes 9-40 Care of Children in Tropics 9-55 Rashke Jahan 10-15 Instrumental & Vocal.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

2-0 p. m. It might interest you 2-5 Physical Science: Water by Y. G. Doraiswamy. 2-20 Music 4-0 Music 4-3 Things of Interest (Tamil) 4-6 Good Manners: by J. Krishnan, 4-16 Something Light 4-20 Kummi by students. 5-0 S Govinda Raja Mudaliar: Voice 5-30 S Venkataraman: Veena 6-0 T R Viswanatha Sastri Voice 6-45 S Venkataraman: Veena 7-0 Amba Ninnu 7-15 On Horns of a Dilemma 7-30 T. R. Viswanatha Sastri: Voice 8-15 Carnatic Orchestra 8-25 K S Santharajamma 8-55 Sandwiches and boycott by G. E. Walker 9-30 K. S. Santharajamma Voice.

Madras—II Programme

31.35 metres (9,570 kc/s)

2-0 to 2-30 As in Madras 1.

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

4-0 to 4-30 As in Madras 1.

5-0 6-0 As in Madras 1. 6-0 Bhakthi Padara Sodara 6-15 Krinida: (Telegu) 6-25 Cultural Andhra: 6-30 News review For rural areas by V. R. Narla 6-40 Penugonda Konda 6-45 to 9-30 As in Madras 1. 99-30 Travel by AIR to Spain 9-45 Gracie Fields Comedienne 10-0 Handel Manuel: Piano Novelties 10-15 Jack Hylton's Orchestra.

Hyderabad Programme

411 metres (730 kc/s)

5-30 p. m. Jagannath Boa, Asthai, Khayal. 6-0 to 6-30 For Children (Urdu) 6-30 Bilquis Jahan, Thumri, Ghazals 7-0 "Be Ready" (with N. S. B's Studio Orchestra) 7-10 Tendencies in modern English literature (Urdu) by Mr. Fazle Haq 7-25 Jagannath Boa, Marathi Pud, Bhajan 8-30 Records 8-40 Bilquis Jahan. Ghazals 9-5 Duet, Kannayya Pujaran 9-15 Jagannath Boa, Asthai, Khayal.

B B C Programme

7-30 Irish Rhythms 8-0 Request Programme of Marches 8-30 Four Feathers, 9-0 Tom Jenkins and G. H. E. Orchestra 9-30 News 9-45 Cupid—Plus Two 10-20 & 10-55 Sports 11-0 Four Feathers 11-30 News 11-45 Empire Exchange.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939).

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Calcutta Mail (Chhoki)	9 15	20 45
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 51	17.40
Madras Express	10 15	14 50
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 40	18 45
Nagpur Express	14 05	21 25
Poona Fast (Pass.)	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 25	7 00
Deccan Queen (on Fridays only)	—	17 15
Deccan Qn. (on Mondays only)	10 55	—

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from April 1, 1939.

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 33	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15 (Mon.)	21 15 (Sat.)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 03
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (on Saturday only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR SERVICES

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:—

London—Bombay via Poona.

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj, Ahmedabad and Poona.

Arrival at Poona: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 1 p.m

Delivery in Bombay: Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a.m. and Sunday at 12-30 p.m.

Bombay via Poona—London.

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O. Bombay; Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 6-30 p.m.

Bombay via Poona—Colombo.

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O. Bombay: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 7-15 a.m.

Colombo—Bombay via Poona.

Delivery in Bombay: Monday at 8 a.m Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 p.m.

Bombay via Poona and Calcutta—Singapore—Australia

Latest hours of posting: Sunday, Monday and Thursday 6-30 p.m.

Australia—Bombay via Poona and Calcutta

Delivery: Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

Bombay via Poona and Calcutta—Hongkong, China and Japan

Latest hour of posting Monday and Thursday 6-30 p.m.

Hongkong—Bombay

Delivery: Tuesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

The air services of the Air Services of India, Ltd., between Bombay and Kathiawar and between Bombay, Poona and Kolhapur have been suspended on account of the monsoon.

TRADE WITH ENEMY COUNTRY—AN OFFENCE

Warning To Business Community

BOMBAY, Sept. 3.

A Press Note from the Bureau of Public Information of the Government of India and the Collectors of Customs at Bombay and Calcutta, on the subject of trading with enemy firms says "The section of the Defence of India Rules which provides for the control of enemy firms is of special importance to the business community.

Trading with enemy subjects or enemy firms in British India has become an offence punishable with imprisonment or fine.

The Central Government have also taken power to determine or cancel (if necessary with retrospective effect) any contract or transfer which they consider to be injurious to the public interest or to have been made with the intention of evading the rules.

THE AUTHORITIES.

The Executive Authority charged with carrying out the rules is the Controller of Enemy Firms, whose headquarters are in the Reserve Bank Building at Bombay. Subordinate to him are two Deputy Controllers, one, whose headquarters are in the Reserve Bank Building at Bombay, in charge of control of enemy firms in the Bombay Presidency, Baluchistan, Sind, Ajmer-Merwara, the C. P. and Madras, while the other, whose headquarters are at Calcutta (c/o. the Collector of Customs), is in charge of control of enemy firms in the remainder of British India.

Each Deputy Controller will have a large staff of inspectors with wide powers of entry, supervision and interrogation, who can if necessary be empowered to supervise any particular business in the closest detail.

The rule also provide for the appointment of a custodian of enemy property in whom enemy property may be vested.

The Central Government are anxious not to impose any restrictions on genuine trade other than such as are essential for the successful prosecution of the war; they accordingly invite the co-operation of the public in the task of identification and separation of enemy property. Persons, who have recently been engaged in trade with what are now enemy firms are advised, in their own interests, to get into touch with the Deputy Controllers at Bombay and Calcutta, who have been directed to give them every assistance.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER REPORT

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 3.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max.	Min.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Since 1st June Total	Difference to Normal
Agra	95	81	—	14.9	—5.4
Amraoti	84	72	—	22.3	—0.3
Akola	87	73	T	24.5	+2.9
Ahmedabad	85	75	0.1	19.2	—4.6
Ajmer	87	75	—	7.2	—9.0
Ahmednagar	83	69	—	10.4	—1.3
Ambala	96	75	0.1	16.9	—2.8
Allahabad	84	77	0.5	32.3	+3.1
Benares	86	78	0.1	24.7	—4.2
Bareilly	94	81	T	20.6	—11.3
BOMBAY	85	77	T	50.0	—7.6
Bangalore	81	64	—	9.2	—3.8
Bhopal	80	72	T	42.9	—
Baroda	84	75	0.1	25.7	—
Belgaum	75	67	0.4	58.1	+23.6
Bahawalpore	107	83	—	1.7	—2.1
Bijapur	82	—	0.1	9.5	+1.3
Bellary	89	75	—	5.3	—1.1
Bhavnagar	87	76	—	24.5	+8.1
Chittagong	89	79	0.2	77.5	+13.4
Calcutta	95	80	0.4	52.2	+14.0
Cuttak	91	77	—	28.5	—8.0
Cawnpore	91	80	0.3	20.6	—5.8
Calicut	86	75	0.3	84.0	+3.4
Colombo	85	75	—	21.5	+4.8
Cheerapunji	75	65	3.1	289.1	+9.9
Cocanada	92	81	—	14.7	—2.1
Cochin	84	76	T	74.9	+9.9
Dehra Dun	77	73	1.5	71.8	+6.8
Delhi	86	81	0.1	12.3	—6.3
Dehra I. Khan	107	81	—	0.3	—4.6
Darjeeling	—	—	—	—	—
Desa	85	75	T	10.3	—10.1
Dalhousie	—	—	—	40.7	—11.5
Fort Sandeman	101	72	—	3.3	—1.6
Gorakhpur	92	80	—	37.5	+1.8
Hyderabad (Dn.)	88	71	—	11.6	—6.5
Hyderabad (Sd.)	95	79	—	—	—5.5
Indore	80	71	T	28.0	+3.8
Jhansi	85	77	0.3	27.7	—0.3
Jubbulpore	76	73	0.1	43.5	+0.5
Jacobabad	105	78	—	—	—2.1
Jaipur	91	77	—	7.0	—11.9
Karwar	—	—	—	—	—
Karachi	83	77	—	0.1	—5.4
Kodaikanal	68	52	—	11.1	—5.7
Khandwa	84	73	—	24.4	+3.2
Lucknow	89	80	—	27.3	—0.7
Ludhiana	—	—	—	—	—
Lahore	104	83	—	7.4	—5.6
Lyallpur	109	87	—	5.4	—3.9
Multan	105	83	—	2.6	—2.1
Mysore	82	65	—	5.9	—3.6
Madras	101	81	—	3.3	—7.7
Marmagoa	83	75	0.1	67.0	—
Malegaon	86	72	—	16.1	+3.4
Mussoorie	67	61	1.5	48.9	—15.3
Mahableshwar	63	61	1.7	206.5	—24.4
Murree	77	64	—	19.4	—12.1
Mount Abu	69	64	0.1	18.8	—31.4
Masulipatam	95	81	—	11.3	—7.2
Mandalay	—	—	—	—	—
Mangalore	85	78	0.1	94.4	—3.3
Meerut	—	—	—	12.3	—9.4
Mercara	70	62	0.4	77.9	—16.4
Nagpur	85	73	—	31.7	—3.9
Ootacamund	64	51	—	21.2	—0.4
Patna	91	81	—	38.8	+4.2
Peshawar	105	81	—	1.1	—2.8
Poona	78	70	0.1	13.8	—1.9
Pachmarhi	69	65	0.8	78.3	+20.1
Port Blair	—	—	—	—	—
Quetta	89	48	—	0.6	—
Ranchi	86	72	0.1	37.7	—1.8
Rawalpindi	101	80	—	11.1	—8.6
Rangoon	—	—	—	—	—
Ratnagiri	78	73	1.7	114.2	+3.1
Rajkot	87	75	—	4.9	—16.5
Sialkot	101	85	—	12.0	—7.7
Srinagar	92	62	—	2.7	—3.6
Sholapur	92	71	—	8.8	+5.3
Shillong	76	64	1.6	46.9	+0.7
Simla	68	59	0.5	36.5	—5.9
Surat	84	77	0.4	28.1	—4.9
Salem	94	74	—	14.6	+0.4
Trichnopoly	93	78	—	7.4	+0.1
Trivandrum	—	—	—	26.7	+1.4
Vizagapatam	100	83	—	8.9	—6.3

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

RAINFALL RECORD

POONA, Sept. 3.

Conditions continue to be unsettled in north Bay of Bengal. Monsoon has been fairly active in west Central Provinces, east Central India, Konkan, along and near Simla and United Provinces hills. Local rain has also fallen in Assam, Bengal and Bombay Deccan, while a few falls are reported from Chota Nagpur, Orissa, east Central Provinces and west Central India, plains of United Provinces and from Gujarat and Malabar.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Cherrapunji three inches; Tezpur two; Barisal, Daltonganj, Shillong, Mussooree, Dehra Dun, Ratnagiri, Khandala and Mahableshwar one and half; Pachmarhi three-quarters; Cox's Bazar, Narayanganj, Calcutta, Hoshangabad, Allahabad, Muktesar Simla and Belgaum half inch.—A. P.

Farsighted parents don't stop with fondling their children.

They know the pit-falls of life, and provide, while they are up on the tide, for the education and career of their children. A well-planned insurance policy can do this for them.

To do it just now, write for the various Insurance Schemes to suit all pockets and circumstances to—

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M. C. SHAH & CO., 54, Richey Road, AHMEDABAD.

DENTISTS SAY: *It's truly amazing*

Supercharged WITH LUSTER-FOAM

New detergent cleans, brightens, polishes. Reaches decay-ridden "blind spots" seldom touched.

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Here is a dentifrice different from any you have ever used before—a dentifrice super-charged with an amazing new Luster-Foam detergent. Energized by saliva, it springs into action, penetrates into remote areas seldom reached by ordinary pastes and powders—spots where from 70% to 90% of the decay germs breed. It cleans thoroughly, safely; reduces dental troubles materially. Economical too, you use less—a tube lasts longer.

LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE

Plight Of Bihar Sugar-Cane Growers

SWAMI SAHAJANAND'S FEARS

BHITA, August 28.

Swami Sahajanand Saraswati, General Secretary, All India Kisan Sabha has issued the following statement:—

An inspired message from Ranchi, the head-quarters of the Bihar Government at present, has appeared in the press very recently to the effect that there is no danger of the low price of Sugarcane being fixed by the Government and all apprehensions in this behalf are baseless. So far so good. But the cat comes out of the bag when after an elaborate and laboured plea in the defence of the Sugar Syndicate in particular and sugar mills in general the message admits that the Khaitan Committee has recommended the irreducible minimum of five annas per maund of cane "which is likely to be accepted by Government" and also the sliding scale of prices recommeded by the same Committee. All this seems in reply to my previous statement to this effect and also the resolution of the B. P. Kisan Council. But my fear comes true if the Government fix even five annas per maund and no amount of specious plea and defence of an utterly indefensible case can overshadow it. Even a man in the street cannot accept that the Kisans are going to be benefitted by this so-called sliding scale when and if the high rate of sugar is brought about even in the middle of the season. No sugar mills and certainly not the Sugar Syndicate will ever think of raising the prices of sugar in the midst of crushing season. It is, therefore, almost sure that the growers are not going to have more than five annas for one maund of cane, if some unforeseen events do not force the hands of those who are responsible or have a voice in the fixation of prices for cane.

I have before me the index of the prices of sugar during those very days of last year and it shows that sugar was actually selling then at the rate between seven and eight rupees a maund. But this year even the forward sale prices are between eight and nine rupees, while the actual sale prices something about ten. In the circumstances one fails to understand why this contemplation to fix only five annas as the minimum price of cane for this year, while the same was something about seven annas last year. Will anyone explain the logic or reason behind this unintelligible proposal? The plea of accumulated stock and also the importation of foreign sugar is beyond our comprehension. Why this ground of stock at the tag-end of the year and not in the beginning or midst of the same, when there could be every likelihood of it even according to the ordinary intelligence.

MILLS TO BLAME

And, pray, who is responsible for this huge import of Java sugar and who should be penalised for it? Surely the mills, who sold sugar this year at so high a rate as rupees fourteen or so per maund and opened the door for Java. But the growers are sought to be penalised instead!

In the end I made an earnest appeal to the Government to take into consideration all the points mentioned above and fix the minimum price for the cane which cannot justifiably be less than what it was fixed last year. The Government should not be frightened by the false alarm raised from the interested quarters. Let me hope the Government will not disappoint the Kisans and the Kisan at least in this respect and consequently drive them to desperation.

Maharaja Of Tripura Sailing For India

AGARTALA, Sept. 2.

It is learnt that owing to the European war situation the Maharaja of Tripura has returned to London from South France. His Highness is sailing for India via America, the Mediterranean route being closed.—United Press.

Selection Of India's Cricket Captain

Vizianagram Replies To Critics

The Maharajah Kumar of Vizianagram writes:—

In the "Hindu" dated August 21, 1939, a letter that was written by Mr. Talyarkhan, criticising my statement which I had issued regarding India's captaincy, was published. His letter only serves to reinforce my argument that we should be judicious in choosing India's future captain. Before I go into the rest of his letter, let me quote his words: "Dr. Subbaroyan had only recently appealed for a cessation of criticism, pending the deliberations of the selectors. That was an appeal from the ultimate cricket authority of India".

WHAT SUBBAROYAN SAID

This is exactly the reverse of what Dr. Subbaroyan had really stated in the Press on the 23rd July which was reported in the "Hindu" of Madras. It ran as follows:—

"Adverting to the thorny question of India's Captaincy Dr. Subbaroyan opined that while the public were entitled to advocate and back the claims of the individuals they fancied, the moment the Selection Committee announced their choice of the captain, the public should stop their campaigns and loyally abide by the choice of the Committee. In England too, such campaigns had been conducted in the Press in favour of the claims of particular individuals, but the public and the Press cried halt to all controversy the moment the official choice was announced and that choice was loyally accepted by them."

One would not expect such a gross misrepresentation of facts from a celebrity like Mr. Talyarkhan who has sprung into prominence with meteoric swiftness and whose name in the cricketing world to-day is undoubtedly one to conjure with. It is indeed a compliment to the Board that it has at its helm, no less a man than the Hon. Dr. Subbaroyan whose knowledge of cricket is encyclopaedic and whose reputation for levelheadedness no less in politics than in sport is phenomenal. True to his high ideals of individual liberty of thought and speech he has permitted a free and unfettered expression of personal opinions and advocacy of captaincy by individuals. Heartened by this assurance from the highest authority in the land, I issued my statement giving my views. But unfortunately Mr. Talyarkhan thinks that this should not be allowed. This is Nazism with a vengeance and it wont be surprising if his next theme would be "Concentration Camps". It goes without saying that every true lover of sport will wish the Captain good luck once he is officially selected.

Now taking his points seriatim, Mr. Talyarkhan counts the instances of Jardine and Chapman which I had quoted, as being in support of his contention that Major Nayudu should be made captain. What I said was that although these two were not phenomenal run-getters, yet they eminently and successfully filled their roles of Captaincy by dint of their flair for leadership. They knew how to make the team play as one man.

"FEEBLE" ATTEMPT

He makes an attempt, however feeble, to turn the tables on me in quoting my words: "Or will the Board be able to combat these differences by superimposing a captain on those that have clearly indicated their indifference towards him?"

He begins by challenging me whether this state of affairs has ever obtained in English cricket. This is exactly my point. Would England ever superimpose a captain on a side that has not been able to pull together since 1932 on which date the Major started captaincy? To illustrate this, Wyatt has been an unlucky captain and England did not taste of success. What did they do? Did they persist? No, some one else took charge and, despite this, Wyatt still found a place in the England Test teams and yet gave his best to them.

No amount of twisting would help our great critic! I inquired "whether investing the captain with full powers would alter the situation or was it good-will that would alter the situation?" Without mutual good-will, no amount of extraneous pressure would keep the side together. This is my contention and Mr. Talyarkhan reads a hidden meaning out of plain language and accuses me of advocating the cause of rebels. Nothing is further from my mind. All I can say is that my critic is unfair to me.

NAYUDU

I never said nor is it my conviction that England would never tolerate rebels and I agree that the authorities of any country would not only debar such rebels from Test cricket but also from the game. But I disagree with Mr. Talyarkhan that it is indifference, etc., that has alone prevented the Major from tasting of success. It is all very well to say that because there has been a clique, the Major is not to blame. But has my critic considered the point of view of the other side? The captain by himself does not make a full side. He must have ten more to make an eleven. It is but fair that one should judge also the point of view of those who have shown indifference all along and consistently. There is no smoke without a fire. It obviously means that he has not been able to endear himself to his men.

Was there indifference of any kind when Merchant and Lt. Wazir Ali led and won two representative All-India matches each, which were favourably commented upon by the Press. I would give my readers one more illustration. Lt. Wazir Ali who captained the Muslims twice won against Major Nayudu who captained the Hindus on both the occasions and strangely enough the Hindus were tipped as hot favourites in the Quadrangulars. Before election, however, every cricket-lover has a right to advocate and back the claims of individuals of course with reasonable data. I still see no point in electing one who does not enjoy the popularity of leadership. Is there such a dearth of talent and should we go on making costly experiments? Leadership and glorious spectacular batting are two different things.

Mr. Talyarkhan has thought fit to become personal. He asks me point blank why I did not relinquish the captaincy when I was asked to do so in the tour of 1936.

BEAUMONT REPORT

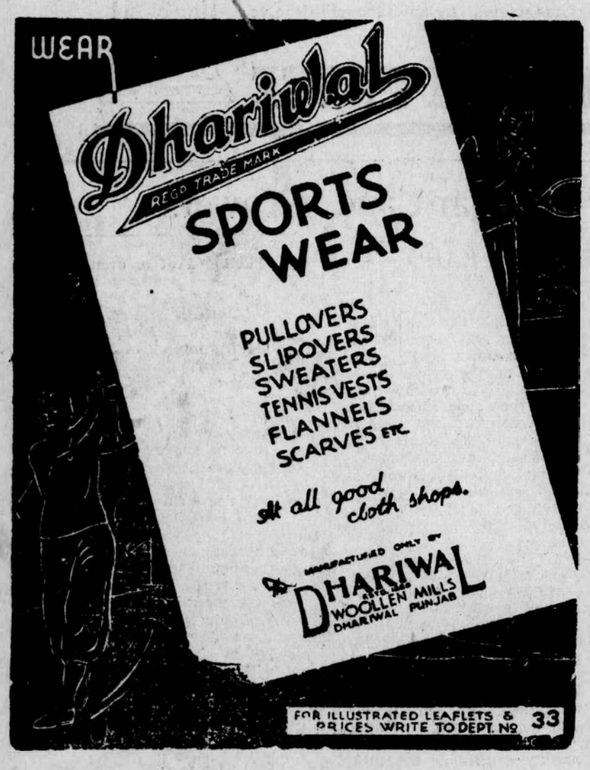
Firstly, I was not asked to stand down from the tour and the Beaumont Report bears testimony to this. This was only in regard to a particular Test match, but, even so, not by the majority. Secondly, my critic would do well to let sleeping dogs lie. If he arranges a re-trial, I am game at all events; for, I know who would get the worst of it, and it will not help my critic's cause, to say the least. There was a reference to these aspects in the Beaumont Committee Report which was accepted in toto by the Board and by our country. Anyhow, I don't think that neither my critic nor myself can ever expect to sit in judgment over the adjudication of those two well-known gentlemen. I repudiate in toto the challenge that I issued that statement out of personal motives. I have no axe to grind. Does not my statement if properly understood, make it clear that neither the Major nor myself have been able to deliver the goods and consequently, my contention is that India should find one who can keep her side together and lead her to success? My anxiety is that our country should benefit by her past experiences and start a new era by doing away with all elements that failed to bring her success. It would be noble on the Major's part to give his best to his country and content himself with a place in the side which he is so very eminently fitted for. I am sure that my suggestions will find favour with every true cricket lover and every right thinking man.

Why hasn't Mr. Talyarkhan, thought fit to discuss the comparative merits of Merchant and Nayudu? But, instead, he discusses me with reference to Nayudu. May be, it will not be helpful to his reasoning obsessed, as he is, with the Nayudu complex!

INDIA'S SKIPPER

It was decided at the Board's meeting that India's skipper should not be selected at this meeting as the rule definitely lays down that the captain should be selected in consultation with the Selection Committee. Another meeting of the Board will be summoned some time in November at Delhi at which the selection of the captain will be made. The Selection Committee in the meantime will be asked to forward their choice." Rule No. 13 of the Constitution of the Board definitely lays this down.

Oddly enough, Mr. Talyarkhan sums up his own position correctly when he says, "may be I do not understand plain English".



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THE SAMPAT SWADESHI STORES, 28-29-30, Shami Galli, Swadeshi Market, Bombay No. 2.

ROVERS CUP (QUARTER-FINAL RE-PLAY)

Rangers To Meet Mhow Gunners In Semi-Final

Suffolks Go Down By Two Clear Goals After Scoreless First Half

CALCUTTA RANGERS 2 goals (R. Lumsden and Muller)
SUFFOLKS Nil

The Calcutta Rangers qualified to meet the 28th Field Regt. R.A. from Mhow in the second semi-final of the All-India Rovers Tournament by winning their quarter-final against the Suffolks, replayed on the Cooperage ground last evening, by two goals to nil.

After a scoreless first half, R. Lumsden opened the Rangers' account in the 10th minute on resumption, and just 3 minutes before the final whistle Muller added the second and last goal of the match for the Calcutta team. (2—0).

Saturday's Match

(Due to pressure of more important news it was not possible to give more details of Saturday's quarter-final replay, as announced in Sunday's issue)

RESULT
CALCUTTA RANGERS 2 goals
SUFFOLKS Nil

The teams were:

CALCUTTA RANGERS: Jardine, Hodges and Earl, Smith, J. Lumsden (Capt.) and G. Marcy, H. Atkinson, Renton, R. Lumsden, Muller and Whitburn.

SUFFOLKS: Mills, Jockel and Abbott, Fountain, Moss (Capt.) and Colburn, Gorman, Bourtwood Eady, Jenkins and Stannard.

REFEREE: Mr. Ridley.

Trouble At Muttra Municipal Meeting

SLOGANS SHOUTED: CHAIRMAN'S ACTION AND RESIGNATIONS

(From Our Correspondent.)
MUTTRA, (By Mail).

On Wednesday last in the meeting of the Municipal Board, Muttra, slogans against the Chairman and members of the Municipal Board were shouted by a large crowd of visitors, who were specially asked to attend the meeting by beat of drum.

A resolution, advocating immediate suspension of B. Mool Chand, Overseer of the Board, was moved by a member.

Another member of the Board raised an objection that the Board had already rejected a resolution to this effect in one of its last meetings and that no fresh resolution could be entertained within six months of that date.

To settle this question the members asked the Chairman to give his ruling on the subject. The Chairman ruled the resolution out of order.

Then Mr. Kedarnath Bhargava, (Congress) rose to speak and was dealing with the subject in a very reasonable and polite manner. Certain other members heckled the speaker which led to passing of heated remarks between a number of members and in the heat of the moment some of them even used harsh words and unparliamentary language. The visitors also lost control and they began to shout slogans against the Chairman and certain members of the Board. The Chairman asked the leader of the Opposition to silence them. When none interfered, the Chairman asked the visitors to either keep quiet or go out of the meeting, but he was not obeyed. Then he adjourned the meeting with the remark that as it became very unruly he adjourned the meeting.

RESIGNATIONS

After this Messrs Kedarnath Bhargava, Girdharlal Bhargava, Bhagwan Dass Dani, Brindaban Dass Mangilal, Dr. Shrinath Bhargava, and Shrimati Laxmi Devi tendered their resignations against the policy of the Board in connection with B. Mool Chand Overseer.

Training Centre on the principles of Basic National Education.

APPEAL TO MUSLIMS

He appealed to the Muslims particularly that they have a special contribution to make to this education, as there is no other community, which believes in such a universal fraternity and brotherhood as the Muslims. He also cited the instances of Dr. Zakir Husain, S. G. Sayaidan and others who have whole-heartedly supported the scheme.

The Chairman, Dr. Kazi while thanking Mr. Aryanayakam and the audience said that there was no reason for Muslims to invite any anxiety about the scheme as it preached fundamentally the same principles of life on which the Holy Prophet lived and acted namely the dignity of labour and democracy.

Bhusaval Jolly Club Volley Ball Tourney

The Secretary, Jolly Club, Bhusawal, writes:—

The Annual Volley-Ball Tournament of the Jolly Club, Bhusawal will be held from the 17th November, 1939, at Bhusawal. The entrance fee for each competing team will be Rs. 3, which has to be remitted till the 15th October, 1939. The Tournament is open to all Clubs in East and West Khandesh only and the winning teams will be awarded with the Club's rolling Shield and Cup.

Riggs Beats Bromwich

LONDON, September 2.

In the Davis Cup Challenge Round, Riggs (America) beat Bromwich (Australia) 6-4, 6-0, 7-5.

Parker beat Quist 6-3, 2-6, 6-4, 1-6, 7-5.—Reuter.

Aryanayakam Visits Urdu Basic Training Centre

(From A Correspondent)
JALGAON, (By Mail)

Mr. Aryanayakam, Secretary, Hindustani Talimi Sangh, Wardha, and Mr. L. R. Desai, Special Officer for Basic Education, Bombay Presidency, paid a visit to the Urdu Basic Training Centre recently instituted at Jalgaon.

They were taken round the institution by Dr. Abdul Hameed Kazi, the head of the institution. They then went round the hostel building where they again paid tribute to the teachers' work in the hostel as well as their interest in agriculture and school gardening. They also paid a visit to the various Basic Schools in the district.

Mr. Aryanayakam addressed a large gathering in the Basic

HOWRAH DIST. IN FINAL

Kirkee Gunners Withdraw Due To War Crisis

Owing to the International situation the 3rd Field Regt R.A. (Kirkee) who were due to play against the Howrah Dist. F. A. XI in the first semi-final of the All-India Rovers Tournament, their opponents thus being conceded a walk-over into the final.

The programme of fixtures to be played on the Cooperage ground has accordingly been readjusted as follows:

Readjusted Programme Of Fixtures

Monday Sept. 4, 5-30 p.m.
EXHIBITION GAME
Bangalore Muslims v. Howrah Dist. F.A. XI.
Tuesday Sept. 5-40 p.m.
ROVERS CUP: SEMI-FINAL
Calcutta Rangers v. 28th Field Regt. R.A.
Wednesday Sept. 6, 5-35 p.m.

Charity Match (Famine Relief Fund)

South Lancs. v. Selected Indian XI.
Thursday Sept. 7, 5-40 p.m.

Rovers Cup Final

Howrah Dist. F.A XI v. Winners of Tuesday's match.

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BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Shrawan Vad 5, 1995.
Muslim: Rajab 19, 1358.
Parsi: Gatha 4 (Vohuxathra), 1308.
Hightide: 2-38, 14-32.
Lowtide: 8-14, 20-40.
Sunrise: 6h. 25m.
Sunset: 6h. 51m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

BOMBAY MEDICAL COUNCIL.

An ordinary meeting of the Bombay Medical Council will be held to-day (Monday) at 12 noon, at 19 New Marine Lines, Fort.

ADULT EDUCATION CERTIFICATES

Certificates to adults of the Literary classes will be awarded by Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Parliamentary Secretary for Education, at Damodar Thakersey Hall, Parel.

RAMNARAIN RUIA COLLEGE.

Under the auspices of Gujrati Sahitya-Mandal of Ramnarain Ruia College Matunga, Sjt. Vishvanath Maganlal Bhatt will deliver a lecture on—"Sjt. Ramanlal Desai Ni Prashna-Vartao" to-day (Monday) at 4 p.m.

LITERACY CERTIFICATES.

A function of awarding literacy certificates to the adults in the Literacy classes conducted by the Government of Bombay will be held at the Damodar Thakersey Hall, Parel, to-day (Monday) at 8 p.m. Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Parliamentary Secretary for Education will preside.

DADABHAI NOWROJI ANNIVERSARY.

A public gathering to celebrate the birthday anniversary of Dadabhoy Nowroji, the Grand Old Man of India will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. at Blavatsky Hall. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad will preside and Messrs. A. D. Shroff, Yusuf Meherally, J. K. Mehta and others will address the gathering.

PROHIBITION VOLUNTEERS IN F. DIVISION.

There will be a meeting on behalf of the Central Board of Prohibition volunteers "F" Division, at Pinto Villa, branch of the King George English School, Portuguese Church Street at 8 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Monday) when a magic lantern lecture with exhibition of films on evils of drink will be given by Mr. Ular the educational Inspector.

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Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"Son of Zambo." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Little Princess." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Tarzan Finds A Son." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Four Feathers." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"The Man In The Iron Mask." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Comrades." Daily at 4-15, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Durga." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"The Great Moghul." Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Netaji Palkar." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Raja Shriyal." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Suez." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Adhuri Kahani." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"The Great Moghul." Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Devdas." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Sadhana." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Sant Tulsidas." Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.

Dr. Lalkaka will meet his class in Psychology to-day (Monday) at 6-15 p.m. in the University, South Wing; other Adult Education Classes for 'the day' will meet as usual.

'F' WARD D. CONGRESS CONDOLENCE

At their meeting on 31st. August 1939, the Council of Management of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee, passed the condolence resolutions on the deaths of Messrs L. R. Tairsee and Gunvant Kapadia.

GIRGAUM CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned ordinary general meeting of the Managing Council of the Girgaum District Congress Committee, will be held to-day (Monday) at 7-0 p.m. (S.T.) at the Office of the Committee, Congress House, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay 4.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS DAY.

Under the auspices of the Local Left Consolidation Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at Framji Cawasji Institute (Smaller Hall), opposite Metro Cinema, at 6-30 p.m. Sjt. Nathalal Parekh will preside. The speakers will include Com. B. T. Ranadive, Dr. G. Adhikari, Com. Yousuf Meherally and others.

REGISTRATION OF EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECTS.

We published in Sunday's issue of "The Chronicle" in the advertisements columns a notice from the Commissioner of Police Bombay requiring all male European British subjects to get themselves registered under the terms of the Ordinance issued by the Viceroy. They are requested to note that the registration forms must be prepared and submitted in duplicate.

CITY CHAUFFEURS MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Private Motor Drivers' Union a meeting of Private drivers will be held to-day (Monday) at 10 p.m. (S.T.) in the Jinnah Hall, near Congress House, Mr. Yusuf Meherally the president of the Union will take the chair and Messrs. M. R. Masani, Purshotam Tricumdas, Asoka Mehta and others will address the meeting.

LATE MR. L. R. TAIRSEE.
(From A Correspondent.)

The Managing Committee of the Young Men's Hindu Association at its meeting held on Wednesday evening passed a condolence resolution on the death of Mr. L. R. Tairsee who was a Life Member of the Association.

In memory of the late Mr. Tairsee the Free Reading Room, Free Night and Women Classes were kept closed on Thursday, 31st August.

KHAKSAR LEADERS' WIRE TO U. P. PREMIER

"Dr. Md. Sadick, leader of the Khaksars in Bombay has wired the following to the Premier of U.P. Govt. Lucknow:—

Allama Mashriqis arrest disturbs peace of Khaksars particularly and Muslims generally and consequently of country unconditional release requested."

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF BOMBAY

The first examination for the Diploma in Gynaecology and Obstetrics, which was instituted by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay in 1938, was held in August 1939. Out of the four candidates who had appeared at the examination the following three have passed:—

Ramchandra Manumant Acharya.
Champaklal Lallubhai Jhaveri.
Kamala Trimbak Korke (Miss)

PARSEE NEW YEAR DAY APPEAL.
BANDRA, Aug. 31.

Piloo D. Chinoy, Hon. Secretary, Beggar Sub-Committee of Bombay Presidency "Women's" Council, writes:—

I humbly appeal to all my Parsi friends not to give alms to street beggars on the auspicious days now imminent. Instead, please send your mite, however small, to the existing homes for Children or to the new Homes at Chembur which Government propose to open shortly. In this way, you will be helping deserving unfortunate people and not encouraging indolent human beings, who make the coming few days an opportunity to collect alms in the streets of this city and suburbs. Our sympathies are naturally with the blind and the maimed but I appeal to you, to harden your hearts and make your donation towards a permanent institution, which will shelter, feed, cloths, and provide a training for their future welfare.

I earnestly trust this appeal will be given the support that I earnestly feel it deserves.

ADDRESS TO MOJILAL PANDYA

Recipient Of Dutch Honour

The commercial community of Bombay presented an address to Mr. Mojilal Purshottam Pandya, Officer of the Order of Oranje Nassau, at the Radio Club Bombay, on Sunday evening.

The Mayor of Bombay Mr. Behram Karanjia presided at the function and read out the Address which was handed over to the recipient in a tastefully embellished silver casket.

Prominent city businessmen and bankers, European and Indian attended the function which was preceded by a tea-party.

The Mayor speaking on the occasion said that as a businessman he had commercial contact with Mr. Pandya while he was Chief Cashier of Netherlands Trading Society and Bank. Mr. Pandya was known to him for several years and he admired his integrity of character, honesty and diligence. It was by sheer dint of perseverance and merit that Mr. Pandya had attained the peak of success from a mere clerk he rose to be the head of the cash department of the concern in which he worked.

He was awarded a title by the Queen of the Netherlands for his meritorious services to that country.

The Mayor then read out the address which eulogistically commended the qualities of head and heart of the recipient.

It also traced the brilliant career of Mr. Pandya and dwelt upon the many occasions when the commercial magnates of the 'urbs prima in Indis' sought this veteran's guidance in banking affairs.

Mr. Pandya thanked his hosts in suitable terms and the function terminated.

IF WE ARE BOMBED...

A. R. P. Organisation: An Appeal To Motorists

The President, Western India Automobile Association, writes:—

In view of the acute tension now characterising international relations, the possibility of hostilities breaking out at any moment and of enemy air bombers raiding the city of Bombay must be envisaged. The surest means of averting disaster is to be prepared for it, and motorists in the city can render sterling service in the event of an air raid or naval bombardment actually occurring to minimise its calamitous effects.

The Western India Automobile Association has been approached by the A.R.P. Officer for aid in this work and the Committee have willingly agreed to co-operate. Now, as President of the Association I appeal to all members of the W.I.A.A. and indeed motorists in general—resident in Bombay. I feel sure they will be ready to lend their cars with drivers in an emergency, and I would, therefore, ask them to lose no time in communicating with the Acting Secretary W.I.A.A., P.O. Box 211, Bombay.

Details of the manner in which motorists could be of service in A.R.P. work are published in an article on the subject in the August 1939 issue of the Association's magazine 'Motoring in India' to which I invite the attention of any members who may have overlooked reading the article headed "If we are bombed."

POSSESSION OF ILLICIT LIQUOR.
(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Sept. 3.

Bertie John Soyro, a G. I. P. Railway employee of Thana (at present on leave) was convicted on Saturday by Mr. N. N. Raval, Thana Town First Class Magistrate, of the offence of possessing illicit liquor, under Sec. 43(a) of the Bombay Abkari Act and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10. Mr. Soyro was found in possession of illicit liquor consisting of three quarters of a bottle, as a result of a search at Kalwa Bridge, when he was entering the prohibition area.

WAGE-CUTS RESTORED

Union's Successful Efforts

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 2.

Recently a complaint was launched by the Mill Kamdar Union against the Hutheesingh Mill for not paying overtime work. The factory inspector, Mr. Kevalramani, was requested to interfere, who being told by the mill-owner that no such overtime work was taken, proceeded to investigate, and finally the Union's contention was proved. Hence Mr. Kevalramani ordered the mill to pay 1 1/2 times the pay in default. This has affected 40 worers including fitters, oilmen, turneds and mechanic coolies.

A weaver of Bharat Suryodaya Mill has been duly given Rs. 441 as compensation through Union's intervention.

It is understood that National Mills have decided to close weaving department. The decision is a direct result of the mills refusal to give beams to the weavers after their finishing the current one, thus making them without use.

Tongawallas' Strike Called Off

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Sept. 2.

The tonga-strike, in which the taxis also had partaken by striking in sympathy with the demands of the tongawallas, was called off late last night, in view of the satisfactory assurances which representatives of the tongawallas got following a conference at the Collector's office between the representatives of the Municipality, tongawallas and the Collector.

BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL

Silver Jubilee Fund List No. 23

Dr. D. N. Saher Hon. Secretary announces the following further donations towards the funds of the above Institution in commemoration of its Silver Jubilee:—

	Rs.
Amount previously acknowledged	3,79,947
The late Dr. Dhunjibhoy B. Wadia, as directed by him, through is Trustees, being the approximate value of Government paper, cash, shares and other securities	3,54,000
Mr. Pirojshaw Hirjibhoy Karwa, in memory of his wife, the late Bai Ruttonbai, who died on Roj Depadar, Maha Boman, 1299 Yezdezardi, dated 19th July 1930 (sent to the Trustees of the Parsee Panchayet, for the endowment fund)	500
The Trustees of the Destitute Iranees Charity Fund (third contribution)	500
Anonymous (for the general fund)	420
Mr. Rustomjee Pestonjee Owner and Bai Jerbai N. Dastoor, executor and executrix of the estate of the late Bai Cooverbai Nanabhoy Contractor, as directed by the deceased in her will	300
Messrs. K. and J. Cooper	250
The Trustees of the Shanghai Parsee Cemetery Trust Fund, (for the general fund)	200
The amount subscribed in the Oothamna ceremony of the late Mr. Jeejeebhoy Jiwajee Postmaster, who had been an inpatient of the Hospital several times, and who died on Roj Aneran, Maha Deh, the 2nd of July 1939, through Mr. Fardoonjee Hormasjee Master (for the general fund)	185
Anonymous, in memory of the late Bai Dossibai Sorabjee (for the general fund)	151

The amount sent direct to the Trustees of the Parsee Panchayet for the general fund:—

	Rs.
Mr. Nadershaw Dadabhoy Sethna, in memory of the late Mr. Ardeshir Dadabhoy Sethna	51
In pious memory of the late Bai Avabai Jamshedjee Baria	50
A Zoroastrian, in pious memory of his late wife	25
	126
	Rs.
A Zoroastrian, in pious memory of the late Bai Avabai Maneckjee Fitter, on her anniversary, (Roj Adar, Maha Boman) (for the general fund)	120
The Trustees of the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir (First Bart.) Charity Funds, on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the late Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, First Bart. (for the general fund)	100
Mr. Cowasjee Jalbhoy Sett (5th contribution)	100
Mrs. D. D. Romer in memory of her dear departed parents, Mr. and Mrs. Cowasjee Naneckjee Rustomjee of Calcutta	100
Mr. Jehangirjee Pallonjee Dadachanjee, in pious memory of his brother, the late Mobed Rustomjee, on his sixth monthly ceremony, (Roj Govad Yezad, Maha Aspandarmad, 1308 Yezdezardi)	51
Mr. Perojsha Jijibhoy Vasania and his sons	51
From Parviz and Homi in sacred and beloved memory of the late Dr. Dara M. Dastur on the first anniversary of his death (26th August 1939)	51
	Rs. 7,37,152

BE A NATION FIRST

Hon. K. M. Munshi At Khalsa College

(From A Correspondent)

At the request of the Staff and students of the Khalsa College the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, while on a visit there, made a short speech.

He said that India has no peace in International life to-day, though it has everything, culture and a rich heritage, yet it was not a compact nation.

"We must weild ourselves into a nation first, and Nationalism is not a geographical or a cultural unity but it is a psychological phenomenon. Indians must have the will to shape themselves into a nation.

"India must create a spirit resistances towards forces of disruption

He further stated: "We are driven out of Ceylon, Burma and South Africa because we have no national front.

"We must not go to Russia for our ideals of internationalism," Vyas and Buddha have all given international creeds to the world. Our solution must come out of our own flesh and blood and not through cheap Marxism imported here from Russia via England. It is better to sink in our own culture than borrow from other cultures.

"Slavery to English language is a menace of the day."

Mr. Munshi referred to an incident, when as he addressed the Gujarati society in another College when a large number of students left, because they did not like his speech in Gujarati language.

AURABINDO'S ADVICE

He emphasised the fact he was an unrepentant nationalist and had learnt his first lesson in nationalism from Shri Aurobindo Ghosh, who told him to keep the map of India before him day and night and worship it.

He had followed that Nationalism for these thirty years and would ever follow it.

Munshi On Need Of Reclaiming Delinquent Children

BOMBAY Sept. 2.

An appeal to the women to take interest and share in the humanitarian work of reclaiming delinquent children for which they were most eminently suited, was made by the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, Bombay Government, presiding over the sixth annual meeting of the Poona District After-Care Association this evening.

Mr. Munshi stressed the necessity of giving the right type of training to delinquent children who mostly hailed from rural areas and have to be equipped for rural occupations, and in this connection cited the example of the Chembur Home for the delinquents.—A. P.

'CONTE BIANCAMANO' AT SINGAPORE

At last the "Conte Biancamano" ceases to be a riddle. Tomorrow the vessel will touch Singapore and disembark the Indian passengers.

After seven days of stony silence which strained the nerves of hundreds of men and women to breaking point, the shipping Company opened their lips on Sunday evening. Persistent enquiries at the Company's office in Bombay elicited no more than the usual "No news" but the whereabouts of the ship were at last revealed to our representative in a surprising manner by a person of no consequence who obviously collected it by eavesdropping on the conversation of high persons in the know of things. The news having leaked out, the management corroborated its authenticity when questioned by press representatives.

The ship will keep to the schedule after proceeding to Shanghai from Singapore.

Radical Congressmen's Propaganda

The Secretary, Bombay League of Radical Congressmen, writes:—

The Bombay League of Radical Congressmen has chalked out an elaborate programme for carrying on Anti-War propaganda. During this week meetings will be held at the following places, when prominent members of the League will speak on 'India and the War' and will explain the Anti-War resolutions of the Congress:—

Monday 4th Sept. opposite Princess Dock Clock Tower.

Tuesday 5th Sept. Chaupati Sands at 6 p.m.

Wednesday 6th Sept. Dadar Chaupati at 6 p.m.

Thursday 7th Sept. Foras Road Garden at 5-30 p.m.

Bombay Mourns Deaths Of Tairsee And Kapadia

Glowing Tributes Paid To Memory Of Great Services Rendered By Them To Cause Of Country And City

TRIBUTES to the memory of the late Mr. L. R. Tairsee and the late Mr. Gunvant Kapadia, were paid at a public meeting held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, at Congress House on Sunday evening.

PROMISING CAREER CUT SHORT

The meeting was presided over by Mr. Nagindas T. Master and was addressed by Messrs. J. K. Mehta, Mathradas Tricumdas, S. A. Brelvi, Jinabhai Joshi and Mr. Vithaldas D. Govindji.

Mr. Nagindas Master, in the course of his speech said that by the passing away of Mr. Gunvant Kapadia, a promising career had been cut short at the prime of life. Mr. Kapadia was a true soldier of the Congress and in him the city had lost the services of a devoted servant.

Referring to Mr. L. R. Tairsee Mr. Nagindas said that there was not a single soul in the city of Bombay who had not heard of Mr. Tairsee. He was a great social reformer and patriot.

FEARLESS FIGHTER

Mr. J. K. Mehta then moved the following resolution:—

"This public meeting held under the auspices of the B.P.C.C. deeply regrets the sad death of Sjt. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee who died on August 30, 1939, after a prolonged illness. The late Mr. Tairsee was a Treasurer of the B.P.C.C. in its very early days in 1921-'22 and a Secretary of the B.P.C.C. between 1921 and 1923. He was also a member of the A.I.C.C. in 1921. He was one of the members of the Bombay Tilak Swaraj Fund Trust Committee and also one of the Trustees of the Property Holders of the B.P.C.C. from 1924-'38. Mr Tairsee was a fearless fighter in the national cause and his long public life and his association with numerous public bodies—social, commercial and political, bear testimony to the spirit of independence and fearlessness which permeated every public action of his. By his death the country in general and the city of Bombay in particular have lost a patriot of stirling qualities. This meeting puts on record its appreciation of the services rendered by him to the cause of the Bombay.

In moving the resolution Mr. Mehta said that Mr. Tairsee cared more for institutions than for men. He cited instances to show how Mr. Tairsee forgot personal differences and supported all causes he approved irrespective of the persons concerned.

CITY'S LOSS

Mr. Muthradas Tricumjee moved the following resolution touching the demise of Mr. Gunvant Kapadia:—

"This public meeting held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee places on record its sense of profound sorrow at the sad and premature death of Sjt. Gunvantlal V. Kapadia, one of the General Secretaries of the B. P. C. C., who died on 28th August 1939. Sjt. G. V. Kapadia was one of the finest Congress workers and in that capacity he rendered valuable services in the cause of the nation. He was a member of the B. P. C. C. for about 10 years and its General Secretary since the beginning of this year. A worker of great abilities and still greater sacrifices, Sjt. Kapadia participated in both the C. D. movements in 1930 and 1932 and cheerfully invited suffering and imprisonments on him. By nature an amiable man, he was a great fighter in the national cause. In his death the City of Bombay has lost a promising national worker of rare qualities."

In moving the resolution Mr. Mathurdas said that the premature death of Mr. Kapadia had deprived the city of the services of a young and enthusiastic worker. His services were so many and so worthy that they could not be enumerated. It was most unfortunate that he should have passed away just when the city was in need of the services of such men.

TAIRSEE'S NOBILITY.

Referring to Mr. Tairsee, Mr. Mathuradas said that he too was a true servant of the nation. The speaker paid tributes to the nobility of Mr. Tairsee's mind and his unique personality. Wherever misery and suffering, were, Mr. Tairsee used to be there to relieve distress.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi said that Mr. Tairsee might be said to have died after his life's mission was fulfilled, but Mr. Kapadia had passed away in the flower of his youth. Bombay had great hopes in him

Mr. Brelvi said that he had known Mr. Tairsee for the last 21 years. Mr. Tairsee had become so much a part of the city's life that it was hard to realise that he was no more.

He had no doubt earned wealth, but he had not spent all his life in gathering wealth. He had decided to spend his life in the service of the motherland.

Mr. Brelvi recalled Mr. Tairsee's numerous services in the Corporation and in the Port Trust. The record of his services were too long to narrate. That very building in which they were holding the meeting was acquired for the Congress as a result of Mr. Tairsee's labours. He had latterly severed his connection with the Congress, but there was no bitterness or malice in his mind against the Congress or Congressmen.

His greatest heritage was, however, the Hindu Gymkhana, which was evidence of his many-sided activities.

Mr. Jinabhai Joshi referred to his deep personal attachment to the late Mr. Guwant Kapadia the part the latter had played in the Satyagraha Movement.

Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Govindji referred to the services rendered by Mr. Gunvant and Mr. Tairsee.

Both the resolutions were passed, all standing.

BLOW AT FREEDOM OF PEOPLE

What Struggle Against Federation Means

Anti-Federation Day was observed in the city under the auspices of the Left Consolidation Committee, in pursuance of the National Struggle Week, at the Vanmali Hall, Dadar, on Sunday night.

Dr. Adhikari presiding over the meeting, said that it was not an occasion for discussing the constitutional drawbacks of the Federal Scheme which stood condemned and rejected by the Indian people. The recent amendments to the Government of India Act would strike at the root of all liberties in India. So the real struggle was against any attempt on the part of the British Government to drag India in its wars.

Messrs. Randive and D. S. Vaidya stated that the day should be observed with a view to mobilise national forces for a struggle for freedom.

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1939

HITLER MUST LOSE

More perhaps to humour Signor Mussolini and ensure Italy's rather contemptible desertion of her ally at the decisive moment, Britain and France postponed action for three days. But, of course, there was not the slightest possibility of the issue coming to a close in the shape of peace. Britain and France could not demand anything less than the withdrawal of Nazi forces from Polish tehhitory and the restoration of the previous status of Danzig. Nor could Herr Hitler accept them, having gone too far to retreat without complete ignominy. Indeed, he made his rejection of these conditions clear even while Il Duce was in the midst of his mediation, and he has done so in sanguinary fashion. He has been pursuing his aggression violently and brutally. And in the most flagrant disregard of his own pledge given only a few hours earlier to the President of the United States of America, he has been bombing open towns and civilian populations in Poland day and night.

The Arch-Enemy

So the war is now inevitably on —a war provoked exclusively by a man who has gloatingly surrendered rational and human sense to an insane lust for the blood of his fellow-beings. That this man is today, the arch-enemy of mankind his actions clearly prove That he is the aggressor in the Polish-German dispute no one we repeat, outside a lunatic asylum or the Brown Houses in Berlin can doubt for one single second In this connection the Anglo-German correspondence is a revelation of the mind and ethics of the Nazi Fuhrer. It reveals not only insolence but cynical and utterly deliberate dishonesty in his tactics. But these qualities, of course, are characteristic of Nazis and Fascists. Their operation in the matter of Poland, however, has been helpful in so far as it provoked Mr. Neville Chamberlain into adopting a firmer and more resolute attitude towards Germany. This firmness, the British Premier has, it is gratifying to note, maintained with unexpected tenacity of purpose. And he has been well rewarded for it by the response of his people by the response of his Peace Front friends like Turkey and by the amusing but significant response of—Herr Hitler's loyal and faithful ally, Signor Mussolini.

Germany's Chances

What are the chances of an isolated Germany in the war in which Herr Hitler has plunged her? The Nazi militarists have already surrendered their self-boosted theory of a "lightning war". They now realise that it will be a long drawn affair and disastrously difficult too. Two things have forced this realisation on them. Anglo-French strength and preparations and, secondly, Germany's grievous internal weakness in every department of her life. In this connection we would draw attention to a short book written by a Hungarian Professor, Dr. Lajos ("Germany's War Chances") and recently published in English by Gollancz;—in Hungary it had a lightning success before it was suppressed under orders from Germany. It is more than a remarkable exposure of German conditions; it is literally sensational and its particular significance lies in the fact that Dr. Lajos' conclusions are based entirely on official Nazi admissions. Elsewhere will be found a summary of this book which shows conclusively that the Germans have no chance of success because their man-power is defective, ill-trained, seriously under-officered, ill-equipped and under-nourished; because deterioration has already set in the quality of arms and munitions; because there is a grave shortage of raw material for armament manufacture; because Germany has no petrol; because she is already short of food; and, finally, because she is bankrupt with no gold reserves. In respect of all this she was, as Dr. Laljee points out, in an infinitely better position than she was in 1914. Disaster for Germany is, therefore, inevitable. With his rational faculties doped by himself Herr Hitler is, however, optimistic of achieving the impossible. In one of his recent notes he sought to frighten the British Premier with a warning to the effect that "the agreements with Russia would render Germany secure economically for the longest possible period". To this Russia has already replied through M. Molotov by insisting that more should not be read in the agreements than what they contain. 180 million marks worth of material that Germany may get to conduct a great war may go some way to relieve the internal distress. But considering the desperate plight of German economy even before the war, the trade agreement cannot save Germany from defeat. The Nazis hope to create a stalemate in the West and rape Poland. They may and Poland may go under as Belgium did during the last war. But it will be neither soon nor easy. And in the meantime the inexorable blockade of Germany will tell decisively. The predecessors of the Nazis were beaten and had to disgorge Belgium after four years. The Fuhrer and his creatures can hardly last for half that period.

Meaning Of Stalin's Move

By H. N. BRAILSFORD

On Tuesday morning we awakened to discover that the world had tumbled about our ears overnight, Stalin was about to conclude a pact of neutrality with Hitler.

For a day or two the resolute optimists offered their re-assuring guesses. Some said that this was merely a last desperate device, a kind of angelic blackmail to compel Mr. Chamberlain at the last minute to complete the Anglo-Franco-Soviet Alliance.

Others maintained that the two pacts would be in no way incompatible. Finally, it was said that there would be an "escape clause": the pact of neutrality would instantly lapse if Hitler attacked the Poles.

On Thursday morning we faced the crude reality without illusions. All these comforting anticipations were falsified.

*

There is no "escape clause." There can be no further talk of that Triple Alliance. The Treaty that Herr von Ribbentrop has concluded came into force when it was signed.

It ranks as a supplement to the Rapallo Treaty of 1926, which was a pledge not merely of neutrality, but of close and friendly co-operation. The wording of the document in effect forbids Russia to take part in any combination for collective security that might be aimed directly or indirectly against Germany. The Treaty in short, will still hold if and when Hitler attacks the Poles.

Stalin has conveniently forgotten that he had an alliance with the French, precisely as they forgot last year that they were the allies of the Czechs.

That is an inadequate statement of the facts. This pact was drafted and signed with the knowledge that Hitler is preparing to attack and dismember Poland. Its effect will be to render that enterprise relatively easy and much less risky than it looked last week.

*

Why has Stalin done this thing? My personal belief, which I recorded on this page when Litvinov fell, was that Stalin had then become doubtful about the wisdom of any further participation in a Western policy of collective security.

He was half inclined to withdraw from Europe. But he decided to give Mr. Chamberlain one more chance. The talks at Moscow were continued, but still there were delays and still there was that insurmountable difficulty over indirect aggression

As a final test of the sincerity of the Western Powers, M. Molotov proposed military conversations. It was then discovered that the Poles still refused to tolerate the presence of Russian troops on their sacred soil; they would welcome tanks and 'planes, but nothing more.

With this attitude of theirs the Western Powers were apparently content. That discovery finished the hope of any Triple Alliance.

★

It is doubtful whether the Poles can defend their territory for long without the aid of some of the mobile divisions of the Red Army. But without extensive Russian aid, it is certain that there could be no successful counter-offensive.

In other words, the Poles and the Western Powers do not aim at victory, do not "mean business," and are therefore either insincere or incorrigibly incompetent.

Such, in all probability, was Russia's reasoning. Technically it may have been sound: this has been the argument, more than once, of this page. It tells with deadly force against Mr. Chamberlain.

But it cannot justify what Stalin has done to refuse to enter an alliance with partners who appeared to be insincere and half-hearted may be an intelligible course. But Stalin has done more than this. He has gone out of his way to make an unprovoked attack on Poland easy and safe.

Europe has become a finishing school for cynics. Munich was the kindergarten; Moscow is the graduate's class.

But I shall refrain from putting on paper the bitterness that is in our hearts. It is more important to face the consequences that Mr. Chamberlain and Stalin have brought upon us between them.

Of these by far the most important for the immediate future are the military results of this Russo-German rapprochement.

*

FIRSTLY and chiefly, Russia's friendly neutrality assures to Germany an ample supply of all she lacked for the waging of a prolonged war—oil grain and minerals.

Transport may not at first be easy, but the Baltic route is certainly available, and others may also be open. Can we be sure for example, that the Danube will be closed or if closed that it cannot soon be re-opened?

The trade agreement was only a preface. At one stroke, by Stalin's action, the fears of the German soldiers have been removed. What they feared was not merely the bombing squadrons and the motorised divisions of the Red Army, they also feared the British Navy.

But with Russia a friendly neutral, blockade has lost its terrors. The Germans can now supply themselves with Russian oil, Russian iron, and Russian grain. Without conquering the Ukraine, they have won access to the raw materials of victory.

The entire calculation on which we in this island had built has crashed in a night.

Secondly, it is to be foreseen that Stalin's decision for neutrality will have its effect on other Powers in South-Eastern Europe. The Turks value their intimacy with Moscow: will they be in a hurry to embark on war?

The Rumanians will face a painful choice. Without Russian help they cannot hope to resist an eventual German attack. If they do not resist, they must lose the reality of independence and some territory. What will they do?

Heroism will be unpleasant compliance will be profitable. If they should follow the fashion set by Moscow, the Germans will have two oilfields and two wheat-fields on which to draw.

Finally, when one looks at the strategical problem where is the force and where is the field for a victorious counter-offensive? The Poles may make a brave defence,

Continued on Page 12 Col 6

The Hour Has Come

By D. F. KARAKA

And so begins in our lives a new chapter—sad, sorrowful, uncertain. How many of us wish that it had never come at all! Only one thing we know and it is that whatever may be the ultimate result, this world will be the poorer for the loss, which it is bound to suffer. No victory, however, glorious can compare with peace.

* * * *

The fateful hour arrived and in spite of the crisis, which had precipitated so long, the ultimate declarations of war came as a sad blow to so many, who believed that something would happen at the eleventh hour to save civilisation from committing itself to the horrors of war. There was hope—always hope—which sprang eternal in man. And then the grim reality—the realisation of all that is in store for those who will be soaking in the blood-bath of tomorrow.

* * * *

There are not many who waver in their judgment as to the cause of this war. As it was said the other day, the war began when Germany marched its troops into the once demilitarised Rhineland From that moment onwards—or perhaps, from the time Herr Hitler stepped on the threshold of the Chancellory—the fate of Europe was settled. It was the toleration extended to this Nazi menace growing larger day by day, that has resulted in this war with which Europe is faced to-day. It was as if a lunatic had been let loose from an asylum, and allowed to wander among sane people. And no man, who is capable of the atrocities that Herr Hitler has perpetrated on the Jews, the Catholics and all those who were opposed to his regime, could for a moment be considered a man in full possession of those humane qualities, which are in the heart of every normal man. Here was a robot megalomaniac, a somewhat misguided patriot, a leader, no doubt, but of a desperate people, playing on their desperate condition, holding out to them the dream of world power. And now, after many easy victories, he finds himself and his people, who are still under the worst economic strain that any western people have known, committed to a trial of brute force, from which his country can emerge only as it did in the last war at the mercy of neighbours, who will extract more and more from them if only to safeguard the future peace of Europe.

* * * *

In a stimulating and emotional appeal to his people, His Majesty the King said that this war was fought to defend a principle. It is rightly put, for the attitude of Nazi Germany in recent years has been one of adopting a policy of force, a policy, which does not respect the sovereignty or the independence of neighbouring States, a policy which places little respect on the pledged word, a policy of "senseless aggression", selfish, one sided demanding outwardly only reparation but in effect violating the freedom and the right to live of all others. This Nazi Germany is a ruthless machine, which has lost all control of itself and goes on aimless crushing all others who come in its way. The time has come for civilised man to

(Continued on Page 9 Col. 4.)

Frankly Speaking

Japan Changes Policy

The Japanese have confessed retreat at any rate from Hong-Kong. As a Navy spokesman has declared "Japan did not intend any action whatever around the Hongkong waters." He further confessed to the humiliation of a change in Japanese policy, when, protesting that there was no change in policy, he also admitted that "she would co-operate with friendly nations and avoid antagonising Powers." This, of course, is a consequence of the Russo-German Pact which a very much amazed and betrayed Japan cannot avoid. But Japan's "New Order" madness still endures. And so long as it does, Japan remains a veritable menace and a menace not to China alone.

Italy Runs Away

We had suspected all along that at the decisive moment Italy would prefer discretion as definitely the better part of valour and endless professions of solidarity with Germany, professions which left nothing to be desired in matters of sustained iteration and Roman oratory. Nevertheless the Italian declaration of strict neutrality is a sensational event even in these days of sensations. It is a "volte face" incomparable in degree and nature to anything that has happened so far. Il Duce's scuttle from the firing line at the moment of action excites feelings of highly amused contempt. But it is welcome as a great moral blow to Germany, despite Herr Hitler's efforts to make the best of a bad desertion. It isolates Germany, and constitutes a lead for half-hearted supporters of Herr Hitler like Franco. But while it simplifies immediate matters it is by no means a boon for Abyssinia and Albania.

Foredoomed

There was never a chance of the Central Legislative Assembly minus the Congress Party, accepting Mr. N. V. Gadgil's resolution recommending "that measures, legislative and otherwise be taken immediately to prevent companies and concerns, the capital, membership, control or management of which is not predominantly Indian from taking advantage of protective tariffs imposed to foster the industrial development of this country" The debate on the resolution had been given an unhelpful communal turn even at the last Delhi session by Mr. Sattar Sait's amendment laying down that "companies which should be prevented from taking advantage of protective tariff should include companies which did not employ all Indian communities in due proportion in their services and labour."

What Is First Safeguarded

Mr. F. E. James argued that the term Indians should include the British residing in India as else the resolution would be discriminatary and would force the British "to look to statutory safeguards for protection rather than to the goodwill of the people of the country." To have got the safeguards inserted in the Statute instead of relying in the teeth of opposition from Indians and to flourish them before the people is hardly the way to rely on their goodwill. But this is not the first time when the British have exposed their idea of goodwill Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, the new Commerce Member, opposing the resolution, argued that India could not yet do without British concerns as Indian capital was not enthusiastic in coming forth to be employed in protected industries. To the extent there is any ground for this observation it is obviously because Indians are never sure of adequate protection being given uninterruptedly as long as it is necessary. A truly national Government would not have needed a resolution like the one before the House and they would have thought it a disgrace to oppose it.

Hindustani In Schools

The President of the Anjuman-e-Taraqqui-e-Urdu, Ahmedabad, complains that, though the Director of Public Instruction has issued instructions to high schools to teach Hindustani in both Nagari and Urdu scripts in mixed classes of pupils choosing different scripts, the schools in Ahmedabad have paid no heed to the demand of Muslim parents to have their children taught Hindustani through the Urdu script. We should like to know the facts of the case more accurately and if the facts are as stated, the grievances must be removed immediately. We expect that common readers are used though printed in different scripts and that Muslim pupils are allowed to use the readers in Urdu script. In any case we would suggest that the teachers of Hindustani should know both the scripts so that they can help students choosing either script or those wishing to learn both scripts.

Progress Of Khaddar

Considerable progress in the Khadi industry is revealed by the annual report of the All-India Spinners' Association for the year 1938. The production of Khadi increased from 72,49,877 square yards in 1937 to 1,25,59,514 in 1938, the increase in Tamil Nad being the highest, namely, 143 per cent. It must be noted that the figures in the report refer only to Khadi manufactured and sold by or under the auspices of the Association. The Association served during the year 2,31,145 spinners and about 21,000 other artisans in 13,265 villages. According to communities, the Association served 15,133 Harijans, 1,77,391 other Hindus, and 77,001 Muslims. And the total wages distributed among the spinners and other workers were nearly Rs. 39 lakhs. But, unfortunately, the sales of Khadi have not kept pace with the increased production. While production increased by about 73 per cent, sales increased only by 22 per cent.

The main reason for this marked disparity between production and sales is that the producers over-estimated the demand for Khadi from Congress Governments and the local bodies under Congress influence. The difficulty thus created has been accentuated by the Association's decision to fix, with effect from 1st January 1939, a minimum wage of 3 annas for eight hour's efficient spinning. This step, though well-meant, has adversely affected the sales of Khadi, particularly because Governments and local bodies have not been able to fulfil the expectations of the producers in respect of the purchase of Khadi. The situation may soon be made more difficult by two fresh causes. First persons other than those, who work under the Spinners' Association, may produce and sell large quantities of pure hand-spun and hand-woven cloth at the old rate, in which case the Association's stocks on hand will increase and it will have to curtail production and thereby throw out of work a number of spinners accustomed to rely on spinning as a whole time pursuit. Secondly, the Congress Government's will soon have in hand large quantities of Khaddar prepared by the Basic schools following the Wardha scheme of education. It will ordinarily be difficult for Congress Governments to utilise all this Khaddar for their purposes. To sell it at the present enhanced prices will be more difficult, and to sell it at the competitive market price will be practically to under-sell the Spinners Association. In either case the situation is fraught with serious difficulties.

In these circumstances Gandhiji's desire, naturally shared by the Association, further to increase the minimum wage progressively has little chance of being fulfilled in the near future. Realising this, the Associaton wisely adopted a resolution a few days ago, suggesting to its branches that "in view of the existing circumstances it is necessary to postpone the insistence on giving the spinners more than three annas for eight hours' spinning" and that in famine areas the present minimum might have to be slightly reduced, so as to find work for a large number of persons. Indeed, the position is such that special efforts will have to be made even to maintain the three anna wage in non-famine areas. Commenting on this point Gandhiji observes: "In spite of all the will in the world the middle class khadi buyer simply has not the money to buy khadi at the increased price necessitated by the rise in wages beyond the point of three annas Even the scale of three annas cannot be sustained if the Provincial Governments do not come to the rescue. They can do so both through legislative and administrative effort. This they will only do if they will use the A.I.S.A., the A.I.V.I.A. and the Hindustani Talimi Sangh as their own expert, voluntary and honorary agencies. I present them with the prospect of putting several lakhs of rupees into the pockets of the famishing villages by providing them with employment during leisure hours." There is no doubt that the Khadi industry and these three kindred institutions have a strong claim on every Government. How Governments can best help them is now an urgent question which needs to be considered seriously and sympathetically. It is also necessary for the public to use more and more Khadi, if only as one of the best means to relieve unemployment in rural areas.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENTS.—

ROME, Sept. 3.

The Japanese Ambassador is being recalled.

It is officially explained he is going to report on the European situation but Japanese circles in Rome do not hide the fact that the recall is due to the attitude of the Japanese Government towards the axis Powers after the signing of the German-Soviet Pact.—Reuter.

* * * *

President Ineunu has assured the British Ambassador that Turkey will remain faithful to the Peace Front.

The poor Papen!

* * * *

"It remains for us to set our teeth and enter upon a struggle . . ." declared Mr. Chamberlain on Friday last.

On Saturday, however, they were in grave danger of proving the old man's false teeth.

* * * *

"We have," protested the British Premier, "no quarrel with the German people except that they allow themselves to be governed by the Nazi Government."

If that is so, Mr. Chamberlain should have a more serious quarrel with himself about it.

* * * *

Lord Craigavon of Ulster pays an enthusiastic tribute to "Mr. Chamberlain's firm, lofty and deeply impressive speech in Parliament."

We pay our humble tribute to the noble Lord's vertical feats of imagination.

* * * *

Viva Il Duce! ! ! !

"Italy won't take any initiative in military operations" is the announcement of Signor Mussolini's Cabinet which Fascists rightly regard as a declaration of "strict neutrality."

This is Caparetto without a war, an achievement which compels our admiration for Il Duce's—er—cool wisdom.

* * * *

Herr Hitler has sent Il Duce a message of thanks for the latter's assistance in the past.

What else could the poor Fuehrer say?

* * * *

"I have worked for six years building up the army. I now demand from Germany the hardest sacrifices."—The Fuehrer.

What could be harder for Germany to hear than the warning that "should anything happen to me," Herr Hitler had already made arrangements for the continuity of Fuehrership beginning with that vast balloon, Marshal Goering?

* * * *

Immediately after his prompt assurance to President Roosevelt, Herr Hitler proceeded to bomb more open towns in Poland and is continuing to do so, "to protect Germany."

Hitler's case is, we think, quite clear and understandable. The fact that the Poles never did anything of that kind proves them to be guilty of provocative aggression against the nerves of Nazis in Germany's open towns.

* * * *

We, however, admire President Roosevelt for his call to potential belligerents to give a pledge of humane warfare.

Such naivete is profoundly moving.

* * * *

Client: 'To be frank, you are too young to conduct my case.'

Young Lawyer: 'But, sir, there is no knowing how long it will drag on.'

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Conscience makes more bluffers than cowards.

Life is full of checks and many of them are forgeries.

The man who looks for difficulties will find two where he expected one.

A woman seldom throws at anything until she is so mad that she can't see straight.

There is method in some people's madness, it is said, but method never yet saved madness from disaster.

A cynical bachelor says that one can never tell what a day may bring forth. A man may be happy to-day and married to-morrow.

PREMIER'S BROADCAST

England Goes To War With Clear Conscience

Chamberlain Laments Failure Of Long Struggle For Peace

"Hitler Had Made Up His Mind To Attack Poland: He Would Not Have Honourable Settlement"

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Mr. Chamberlain broadcasting to the nation at 11-15 said: "I am speaking to you from the Cabinet-room at 10 Downing Street. This morning the British Ambassador in Berlin handed the German Government a final note stating that unless we heard from them by 11 o'clock that they are prepared at once to withdraw their troops from Poland a state war would exist between us."

I have to tell you now that no such undertaking has been received, and, in consequence, this country is at war with Germany.

"LONG STRUGGLE FOR PEACE FAILS"

You can imagine what a bitter blow it is to me that all my long struggle to win peace has failed. Yet I cannot believe there is anything more or anything different I could have done that would have been more successful.

Up to the very last, it would have been quite possible to arrange a peaceful and honourable settlement between Germany and Poland, but Herr Hitler would not have it.

He had evidently made up his mind to attack Poland, whatever happened, and although he now says that he put forward reasonable proposals which were rejected by the Poles, that is not a true statement.

PROPOSALS KEPT SECRET

The proposals were never shown to the Poles, nor to us, and although they were announced in a German broadcast on Thursday night, Herr Hitler did not wait to hear comment on them, but ordered his troops to cross the Polish frontier.

His action shows convincingly there is no chance expecting that this man will ever give up his practice, using force to gain his will. We and France are to-day in fulfilment of our obligations going to aid Poland, who so bravely are resisting this wicked unprovoked attack on her people.

WITH CLEAR CONSCIENCE

We have a clear conscience. We have done all any country could to establish peace. The situation is one in which no word given by Germany's ruler, can be trusted and no people or country can feel safe, and it has become intolerable. Now we have resolved to finish it. I know you will all play your parts with calmness and courage. At such a moment as this, assurances of support we have received from the Empire are a source of profound encouragement to us. The Government have made plans under which, it will be possible to carry on work of the nation. You may be taking part in the fighting services or as volunteers in one of the branches of civil defence. If so, you will report for duty in accordance with instructions received.

FIGHTING AGAINST BRUTE FORCE

You may be engaged in work essential to the prosecution of war or maintenance of the life of the people in factories in transport, in public utility concerns, or in supply or other necessaries of life. If so, it is of vital importance, that you carry on with your jobs. Now may God bless you all, and may we defend the right. It is evil things we shall be fighting against—brute force, bad faith, and injustice.

LABOUR SUPPORT TO GOVT. ASSURED

"As In Last War, We Will Win Victory For Right In End"

— —Lloyd George

(Continued from Page 1.)

thing left me is to devote what powers I have for victory.

WILL HITLERISM BE DESTROYED?

I cannot tell what part I may be allowed to play, but I trust I will live to see the day when Hitlerism is destroyed (loud cheers)—and a restored and liberated Europe has been re-established. (Loud cheers).

Mr. Greenwood who was greeted with general cheers spoke of the changed atmosphere in the House, and said that there had been resentment and apprehension last night, lest delay might end in national dishonour and sacrifice of Polish people. This morning we meet in an entirely different atmosphere,—one of relief, composure and resolution. The intolerable agony of suspense is over, and we know the worst. The hated word of war has been spoken by Britain in fulfilment of a pledge, and her unbreakable interests to defend the liberties of Europe.

"We have heard more than the word war spoken. We have heard war begin without the precincts of this House. In the name of the whole house, we pay tribute to the great restraint made by the Poles in recent weeks. (General cheers)

WE WILL NOT DESERT POLAND

Paying a strongly tribute to the Poles, Mr. Greenwood said that they had stood alone at the portals of civilisation in defending us and all free nations, and all we stood for and held dear. "Poland we greet as a comrade whom we shall not desert. To her we say our hearts are with you, and with our hearts all our powers until peace returns."

Mr. Greenwood continued: "Nazism must be finally overthrown. The Prime Minister has given the word, and it shall be and as long as the relentless purpose is pursued with vigour foresight and determination by the Government so long will there be united nation but should there be confused counsels, inefficiency and wavering, other men must be called."

LABOUR SUPPORT REAFFIRMED

Reaffirming Labour support for the Government's emergency measures Mr. Greenwood said, "in other directions, according to our opportunities, we shall make our full contribution to the national cause (cheers). May war be swift and sure.

Sir Archibald Sinclair expressed sympathy for Mr. Chamberlain at this grave moment, and said: "We are in a mood of determination and resolution to see the thing through."

He associated himself with Mr. Greenwood's tribute to Poland, and also paid a tribute to the people of France. He said: "In the preparations which men and women are making France is at the moment ahead of us, but we mean to catch up with them. Out of ten people in France be sure that eight have places and parts to play. Let us have no doubt about the determination in which the French are taking this fight. The British people are inexorably determined to end Nazi domination and build an order based on justice and freedom.

EFFORTS FOR PEACE.

Mr. Churchill said that in this solemn moment it is consolation to recall and dwell upon our repeated efforts for peace. All have been ill-starred, but all have been faithful and sincere, and that is of the highest moral value and not only of moral but of practical value in the present time, because of the wholehearted concurrence of scores of millions of men and women, whose co-operation is indispensable, and whose comradeship and brotherhood is indispensable. That is the only foundation on which the trials and tribulations of modern war can be endured and surmounted. Outside the storms of war may blow with the fury of its gales, but in our hearts this Sunday morning there is peace.

NO UNDERRATING GRAVITY OF TASK.

Our hands may be active but our consciences are at rest. We must not underrate the gravity of the task before us or the severity of the ordeal in which we shall not be found unequal. We must expect many disappointments, but we may be sure that the task we have freely accepted is not beyond the strength of the British Empire and the French Republic. This is no question of fighting for Poland or Danzig. We are fighting to save the whole world from the pestilence of Nazi Tyranny, and in defence of all that is most sacred to man.

Mr. Churchill continued: ""This is not a war for domination, for imperial aggrandisement for material gains, and not a war to shut any country out of its sunlight and aims at progress. This is a war to establish and revise the stature of man. Perhaps it may seem a paradox that a war, undertaken in the name of liberty and right, should require as a necessary part of its process the surrender for the time being of so many valuable liberties and rights. We are sure these liberties will be in hands which wont abuse them and which will cherish and guard them and we look forward to the day confidently when our liberties and rights will be restored to us and when we shall be able to share them with peoples to whom such blessings are known".

WE WILL WIN AGAIN, SAYS L. G.

Mr. Lloyd George said Government was now confronted with the latest, but he was afraid not the last series of acts of brigandage by a formidable military power which, if left unchallenged, would undermine the whole foundations of civilisation. In the last war we went through right to the end after a terrible struggle, but we won victory for right in the end, and "we shall do so again."

After Sir Henry Page-croft and others had spoken, Mr. Chamberlain appealed to the House to bring the proceedings to a close in order that the House could proceed with the legislation and the House concurred.—Reuter.

WHEN ZERO HOUR REACHED

Animated Scenes At Downing Street

LONDON, Sept. 3.

After the Premier's broadcast, air raid sirens whined across London, and immediately there was a quick but orderly evacuation from buildings to shelters in the basements. When Parliament met, "all clear" sirens drowned the opening sentences of the Prime Minister as he rose to declare to the House a state of war..

"A FRIENDLY MACHINE"

The Ministry of Information later announced that an aircraft was observed approaching the south coast. As the identity of the machine could not readily be determined a warning was given. It shortly afterwards was identified as a friendly machine and all clear" was given.

ZERO HOUR REACHED.

Impatience gave way to cheering wnen news came to the crowds in Whitehall that the moment for decisive action had come, and that Britain was at war against Nazi German aggression. as the Big Ben slowly struck the hour of eleven, a wave of expectancy passed over the silent crowd, people anxiously looked towards No. 10 Downing Street, and questioned each other what the Premier would say. A motor car wireless in the Foreign Office court-yard announced war to the crowd. Silence gave place to cheering, and a wave of relief that battle had at last been joined.

KING LISTENS TO PREMIER'S BROADCAST

The crowds broke through the police cordon and thronged Downing Street, every pavement outside Parliament was packed. When Britain entered war the King and Queen were together in their private apartments in Buckingham Palace, where they had spent the morning quietly, and listened in to Mr. Chamberlain's broadcast. There were only a handful of people outside the Palace, grouped with serious faces around a few cars whose, owners had turned on their radio sets for Mr. Chamberlain's announcement. When Mr. Chamberlain left Downing Street for the House of Commons, the chauffeur put the Premier's gas-mask and steelhelmet in the car.—Reuter.

WARSAW HEAVES A SIGH OF RELIEF

Demonstration Before British Embassy

WARSAW, Sept. 3.

A feeling of relief spread throughout the city following the announcement of the British declaration of war, and comments like "Thank God" were heard on all sides. Crowds sang "God Save the King," followed by cries of "Long Live Britain." "Long Live Chamberlain."

Crowds demonstrated before the British Embassy.—Reuter.

Who's Who In War Cabinet

Foreign Minister.

VISCOUNT HALIFAX, continues to be Minister for Foreign Affairs in the new War Cabinet.

He was Foreign Secretary from February 1938; was President of the Council and Leader of the House of Lords.

He was also Secretary for War after being President of the Board of Education since July 1932. He was Viceroy of India from 1926 to '31. Before that he was Minister of Agriculture.

LORD CHATFIELD, becomes Minister for Co-ordination of Defence, in the new War Cabinet. He was an Admiral in the Royal Navy.

He is well-known in India, for his report as Chairman of the Chatfield Committee which toured India recently.

SIR JOHN SIMON continues as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

He was Secretary of State for Home Affairs during the Great War (1915-1916), and in 1917 joined as a Major in the Royal Air Force and served in France till the Armistice.

MR. HORE-BELISHA remains Secretary for War in the new War Cabinet. He has been Secretary for War since May 1937, after being Minister for Transport since June, 1934.

He served in the Great War and was promoted to the rank of a Major. Profession, barrister

SIR CHARLES KINGSLY-WOOD, continues to be Air Minister in the War Cabinet.

SIR SAMUEL HOARE is Lord Privy Seal, in the War Cabinet. He was Home Secretary for sometime, and First Lord of the Admiralty from June to May 1936. He was also Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Secretary of State for India.

LORD HANKEY, a retired Colonel in the British Army is to-day Minister without portfolio.

He is a director of the Suez Canal Company. He was formerly Clerk to Privy Council Principal Secretary of the Cabinet Secretariat and Secretary to the Imperial Council of Defence till 1938, when he retired.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL, a soldier at the age of 19, is today the First Lord of the Admiralty, in the reconstructed War Cabinet. He won distinction in the Boer War, was taken prisoner, but made a dramatic escape.

He was First Lord of the Admiralty during the Great War till 1915. He resigned office and joined active service in Nov. 1915. In July 1917 he was appointed Minister for Munitions and from Jan. 1919 to Feb. 1921 he was Secretary for War and Air.

Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of Admiralty.

Sir Samuel Hoare Home Secretary Great Britain

Sir Charles Kingsley-wood, Minister for Air.

Viscount Halifax Leader of British House of Lords

Stop Press

SPECIAL TRAIN DELAYED

The special train which was kept ready at the Victoria Terminus to take away the arrested Germans had not left till 2-30 a.m. on Monday.

It appears that about 300 Germans who were in the city and suburbs were arrested. A few had left for Poona and other mofussil places.

The delay in the departure of the special train which was expected to leave at 1 a.m., is said to be due to the fact, that the arrested persons, who are being treated with the courtesy due to "political" prisoners, wanted to collect their luggage. Buses and trucks kept moving about, Byculla, Nagpada, Marine Lines and Colaba, where the Germans usually reside till the early hours of the morning.

A watch was kept on all trains leaving Bombay, to prevent any Germans trying to escape. Cars going out of Bombay were also stopped and the occupants questioned.

It is understood that the special train will leave V. T. by 6 a.m.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Further ministerial appointments include Mr. Anthony Eden, Dominion Secretary, and Lord President and Sir Thomas Inskip, Lord Chancellor.

Sir John Anderson becomes Home Secretary and Minister for Home Security.

In order that Mr. Eden may be in a position to maintain contact between the War Cabinet and the Dominions he will have special access to the Cabinet.—Reuter.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.

President Roosevelt will be broadcasting to-morrow, the speech being translated into French, Italian, German, Portuguese and Spanish.—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

The Conservative Chief Whip stated in the Commons that the seat of the Government will remain in London as long as possible. He expected that the House will meet subsequently.—Reuter.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

ness. It is not intended, however, to call up any reserves at present.

The defence department is fully aware of the extent of man power available in India. But they are anxious that its utilisation should be limited to the needs of the emergency with the minimum of dislocation to the normal life in the country.—A. P.

Law Of Jungle Shall No Longer Prevail

BRITAIN GOES TO WAR TO SAVE HUMANITY

"No Selfish Aims", Says Viceroy: Call For Indian Support

With the declaration of the British Government that it is at war with Germany, the Viceroy has issued a message to the Indian people calling for "whole-hearted sympathy and support of all, whether in British India or in the Indian States."

Vital Principles

"What faces us to-day," says the Viceroy, "is the safeguarding of principles vital to the future of humanity, principles of international justice and international morality, the principle that civilised man must agree to settle disputes between nations by reason and not by force, the principle that in the affairs of men the law of the jungle, the will of the strongest, irrespective of right and justice, cannot be allowed to prevail."

What They Mean To India

And "nowhere do these great principles mean more than in India. There is no country that values them more highly than India, and none that has at all times been more concerned to safeguard them."

Explaining why the British Government is entering the War, the Viceroy says that in doing so the British Government has no selfish aims.

TEXT OF MESSAGE

SIMLA, Sept. 3.

His Excellency the Viceroy in a message to India says:—

"You have all heard that early on Friday morning that German armed forces invaded Polish territory. The German Government presented no ultimatum. They gave the Polish Government no warning. Their war planes are reported to be bombing open towns and heavy casualties have already been inflicted among the civilian population.

AT WAR WITH GERMANY

"It is clear beyond any question from what has happened that Poland has had to face the same threat that Czechoslovakia had to face a year ago. Confronted with the demand that she should accept the dictation of a foreign power in relation to her own territory and her own subjects, Poland has elected to stand firm. At this moment her troops are bravely defending the frontier against the ruthless power that seeks to overwhelm her.

His Majesty's Government and the Government of France have made it clear that they stand behind the former and the pledges against aggression which they had given to Poland. It is in these circumstances that we find ourselves at war with Germany to-day.

THE ISSUES

"The issues that emerge are clear. Acceptance of the policy and the methods which Germany has adopted would make life in the world impossible. It would represent the triumph of aggression and the supremacy of the rule of force. In circumstances such as these there could be no security in the world and no peace of mind for any of us. The ruthless onslaught of Germany on Poland, without a declaration of war, is in keeping with the rest of her conduct in this matter.

VITAL PRINCIPLES

What faces us to-day is the safeguarding of principles vital to the future of humanity, principles of international justice and international morality, the principle that civilised man must agree to settle disputes between nations by reason and not by force, the principle that in the affairs of men the law of the jungle, the will of the strongest, irrespective of right and justice, cannot be allowed to prevail.

To fail to take up this challenge would be to destroy for mankind any hope of true progress and true development. So long as this cruel and ruthless thing is in the world, there can be no freedom of the spirit for humanity.

THEIR MEANING TO INDIA

"Nowhere do these great principles mean more than in India. **There is no country that values them more highly than India, and none that has at all times been more concerned to safeguard them.**

His Majesty's Government in entering the war have done so with no selfish aims. They have done so to safeguard vital principles affecting all humanity; to ensure the orderly progress of civilisation; to see that disputes are settled between nations, not by the arbitrament of force, but by equitable and peaceful means.

They have spared no effort to avoid the calamity that now threatens the world.

STERN AND TESTING DAYS

"I do not propose to speak to you at length this evening. Far more important than anything that I can say to you must be the response of each one of you to this tremendous issue. With me, I am certain, you will feel that in the stern and testing days that lie before us victory—the triumph of the right— will not be secured by arms alone. We shall all of us have to depend upon those inner and spiritual forces which in all the great emergencies of life bare the true and unfailing source of strength and fortitude.

CALL FOR SUPPORT

"In a cause such as this the wholehearted sympathy and the support of all in this great country, whether in British India or in the Indian States, will, I am certain, be forthcoming without distinction of class, of creed, of race, or of political party.

I am confident that on a day in which all that is most precious and most significant in the civilisation of the modern world stands in peril, India will make her contribution on the side of human freedom as against the rule of force, and will play a part worthy of her place among the great nations and the historic civilisations of the world."—A. P.

INDIA GOVT. FULLY PREPARED

Man-Power Available For War

SIMLA, Sept. 3.

It is stated that the Government of India have for some time been fully prepared for the emergency which has now arisen. The Indian Army both in the matter of equipment and training is an up-to-date force fully prepared to take the field.

It is believed that the Government propose embodying thirteen battalions of the Indian Territorial Force immediately.

It is understood that the Government of India have asked some of the retired officers in Britain who are in the Indian Reserve and are under 55 years of age to hold themselves in readi-

(Continued in Col. 5.)

Civilian Population To Be Spared

Britain And France Not To Use Poison Gases In War

LONDON, September 2.

A Communique issued in the morning states that the Governments of United Kingdom and France solemnly and publicly affirm their intention, should war be forced upon them, to conduct hostilities with a firm desire to spare civilian population and preserve in every way possible monuments of human achievement which are treasured in all civilised countries.

In this spirit, they welcomed with deep satisfaction President Roosevelt's appeal on the subject of air bombing. Sometime ago, indeed, they sent explicit instructions to commanders of armed forces prohibiting bombardment from air, seas or land artillery of any except strictly military objectives in the narrowest sense of the word.

As regards the use of naval forces including submarines the two Governments will abide by the rules of the Submarine Protocol of 1936. They will only employ aircraft against merchant shipping in conformity with the recognised rules applicable to the exercise of maritime belligerent rights by warships.

Finally the two allied Governments reaffirm their intention to abide by the terms of the Geneva Protocol of 1925 prohibiting the use of poison gases and bacteriological methods of warfare. An enquiry will be addressed to the German Government whether they are prepared to give an assurance to the same effect. In the event of the enemy not observing the restrictions imposed on British and French forces, the two Governments reserve the right to take such action as they consider appropriate.—Reuter.

GREENWOOD INVITES PREMIER TO MAKE A DEFINITE STATEMENT

LONDON, Sept. 2.

In the House of Commons, members who awaited Mr. Chamberlain's arrival in tense silence cheered him on his arrival.

Mr. Greenwood said that there was a growing feeling in all quarters of the House that this incessant strain must end sooner or later, and the sooner the better. If we march, I hope, we shall march in complete unity and march with France. I am greatly disturbed. An act of aggression took place 43 hours ago. The moment that action took place one of the most important treaties of modern times came into operation. There may be reasons why instant action was not taken.

Mr. Chamberlain replying said: "I should be horrified if the House thought, for one moment, that my statement betrays the slightest weakness, either of the British Government or the French Government in the attitude we have already taken".

HOUSE PERTURBED

Mr. Greenwood said the House was perturbed by the statement. He would have preferred the Prime Minister to be able to say definitely to-night whether it was peace or war. The moment we look like weakening, Dictatorships know we are beaten.

Sir Archibad Sinclair said that Parliament would not tolerate any delay in the fulfilment of her honourable obligations Consideration of the conference proposal had caused no delay in the German advance. Parliament feels the reply must be demanded unless the advance is promptly stoppped.

PREMIER'S REPLY

The Prime Minister replying said that he distrusted manoeuvers of this kind. Government was in a somewhat difficult position. He supposed there must be difficulty with allies having to communicate with one another by telephone to synchronise actions as quickly as those in the same room

"I should be horrified if the House thought for one moment that my statement betrayed the slightest weakening in the attitude which the French Government and we have already taken. He should have been very glad if it had been possible to say now that the French and ourselves were agreed to make the shortest possible limit to the time when action should be taken by both. It was very possible we may receive a reply from the French Government in the course of the next few hours".

DEFINITE STATEMENT

He felt certain he could make a definite statement in the House to-morrow. He was the last man to neglect every serious opportunity of avoiding the great catastrophe of war even at the last moment but he confessed in the present case he would have to be convinced of the good faith of the other side in any action they undertook before he could regard a proposition which had been made as one from which could he expect a reasonable chance of a successful issue.

"I anticipate only one answer that I can give the House to-morrow. I hope myself that the issue will be brought close at the earliest possible moment so that we may know where we are. I trust the House, realising the position I have tried to put, will believe me that I speak in complete good faith and will not prolong a discussion which might make our position more embarrassing than is".

The House has adjourned until Sunday.—Reuter.

"DELAY WOULD BE DANGEROUS!

Greenwood's Impassioned Plea In Commons

In the House of Commons Mr. Greenwood wondered how long they were prepared to vacillate when Britain and all she stood for and human civilisation were imperilled. Every minute's delay, added Mr. Greenwood, now means loss of life and imperilling of national interests to the very foundation of our honour. We are not beaten, shall not be beaten and cannot be beaten but delay is dangerous. I cannot see Herr Hitler making a deal which he is not prepared to betray. (Loud cheers.)

Jaipur Worker To Be Released?

JAIPUR, September 3.

It is understood that Ladulalji Joshi of Sikar, will be released on September 11 on the occasion of the birthday of His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur.

It may be recalled that he was sentenced for one year in connection with the Sikar agitation in the month of October, 1938.—United Press.

JUBBULPORE, September 3.

His Highness Bandhvesh Maharaja Sir Gulab Singh, ruler of the Rewa State, has offered to place his personal services and the entire resources of his State at the disposal of His Majesty's Government in case war breaks out.—United Press.

A Short Story

THE LITTLE MINX

(By MEREDITH SCHOLL)

Miraculously Bella hadn't changed at all. The twenty years that had elapsed since Howard had seen her had been kind. She was exactly as he remembered her, fresh and young and vital Her ash blonde hair had lost none of its sheen, the deep brown of her eyes was as lustrous as ever.

Suddenly Howard became aware of his own age, remembering the graying about his temples, the lines in his face, the heaviness about his waist.

"It's good to see you again, Bella. It's been a long time. Twenty years. You're more lovely than ever".

She stared at him a minute curiously. Then: "Sit down, please". She sank into a chair, gracefully lovely. "Tell me about everything. The old gang".

He was a little surprised at that. She had never had much interest in the crowd he knew, had felt above them. In the end she had married Harvey Cranston and gone to South America. Cranston had had his money in sheep.

Now he was dead, and Bella was home again. He had read about her coming in the papers, had waited two days, then called. Once he had loved Bella Davis. He had believed she loved him. When she married Cranston and went away he hated her. Or thought he did. During those twenty years he had thought about her constantly, hating her. Then came the announcement of Cranston's death and her return to the states, and the old feeling had surged over him anew.

"There isn't much to tell. The crowd is pretty much the same. Some are married, of course".

"And you?"

"No". He looked at her steadily, seeking a reaction, but her face remained impassive. There were so many questions he wanted to ask, so much to talk about. Yet curiously this place, her hotel room, seemed inadequate.

"Can't we get together soon? I thought perhaps you'd like to drive out to the old mill". He stopped, wishing he hadn't mentioned the mill. They had been there the first time he proposed.

"I'd love to!"

"Oh, splendid! Will Saturday be all right?"

On the way home he felt an uplift, a buoyancy. She hadn't seemed to notice his age. Perhaps it was all in his imagination. It would be so easy to recapture

Howard Dane! How are you? Oh, I'm so sorry I missed you the other day.

once more those dreams he had had of Bella and himself.

His telephone was dinging when he reached his apartment. It was Hester, as he knew it would be.

"Darling, I'm sorry. Saturday I have a client coming in from out of town. I'll have to be with him all evening". He lied glibly, sensing a thrill. He hung up and sat for a minute by the telephone, thinking. He had been pretty sure these past two years that he loved Hester. Now he knew why he had continuously postponed their marriage. Bella. Always she had been in the back of his mind, the thought that this that had happened would happen.

He arrived at the hotel early on Saturday, amused at his own eagerness, feeling boyish again. The lobby was almost deserted. He sat down, steeling himself to smoking a whole cigarette before going up. Then he remembered his appearance and went to the washroom, assuring himself before the mirror that the gray about his temples was scarcely noticeable. At the flower stand he bought a carnation and inserted it in his buttonhole.

"Darling!" It was Hester. She had come up behind him without his noticing. He felt a wave of guilt, at the same time noticing how attractive she looked in her fawn suit. "Is your client staying here? This is a woman's hotel". She laughed. There was neither accusation nor suspicion in her eyes.

For a moment Howard felt panicky, but before he could answer some thing happened. A woman paused in her course across the lobby and came up to him quickly.

"Howard Dane! How are you? Oh, I'm so sorry I missed you the other day."

She was vaguely familiar, past middle age. Her once ash blonde hair had lost its aliveness. Her brown eyes lacked in luster. The skillful application of make-up had only partially obliterated the lines of her face.

Howard stared at her, puzzled, faintly uneasy.

"You've changed, Howard. You're older". She laughed. "How unkind of me. Time changes us all. Twenty years, after all, is a long time". Then she stopped. "Howard Dane, I believe you don't know who I am. I'm Bella Davis".

"Bella Davis!" He stared blankly, stupidly, a new panic seizing him in its slow grip.

"Leah told me you called. The little minx. At first she wasn't going to mention it—said something about making a date with you. Imagine! You and Leah!

"Who's Leah?" Howard asked His throat felt dry.

"Leach? Why, she's my daughter. She's nineteen and the dead image of me at that age. But, Howard, we've so much to talk about You must come to see me".

"I will. Yes indeed". At last he had control of himself. I'll bring Hester. This is Hester here. Hester and I are to be married soon. Bella, you must come to the wedding And bring Leah too. I think Leah would enjoy coming. The little minx."

DANZIG TO-DAY

The Town Which Has Provoked The New War

In a letter to the London "Times" of mail week Mr. Evelyn Wrench writes:—

In 1927 I came away from Danzig with much sympathy for the German point of view. Danzig was obviously a German city, isolated from the Reich. Danzigers then appeared anxious to be good neighbours to Poland and realized how much their prosperity depended upon the Polish hinterland. There seemed no desire to resort to methods other than those of the conference table. A few years later, in 1932, when in Czecho-Slovakia, I was anxious to confirm my view that direct access to the sea was not necessary to a State in central Europe, provided it could rely on the good intentions of its neighbour. I had the opportunity of discussing this matter with President Masaryk in Prague. I asked him if Czecho-Slovakia had ever felt the need of a sea-port of its own; he replied in the negative. His country was satisfied with the facilities for carrying on its export trade through Hamburg. Czecho-Slovakia's relations with Germany were quite satisfactory.

As I wandered through the streets of Danzig last week I thought of Czecho-Slovakia fate in March. To-day Poland cannot permit the establishment of a fortified Danzig that would jeopardize her outlet to the sea by threatening Gdynia.

NAZI EMBLEMS.

Danzig to-day is a very different place from the peaceful city of 1927. In the Free City are now to be seen all the outward emblems of Nazi power: fluttering swastika banners, young S. S. men in their black uniforms, German policemen, and motor-lorries full of armed men. On a key position commanding the town stood a steel-helmeted sentry behind barbed wire. The bookshops were full of Nazi Propaganda, and almost as many "Hell Hitlers"! were to be heard as on Unter den Linden. The atmosphere was tense, and it seemed as if nothing short of a miracle could prevent an explosion.

POLISH RESTRAINT.

With the objection of Czecho-Slovakia in mind is Poland unreasonable in demanding that her outlet on the Baltic be safeguarded? I do not think so. A week in Warsaw only confirmed the impression that the Polish Government is acting with great restraint in very difficult circumstances.

A correspondent in Monday's issue of 'The Times' draws attention to Mr. Clarence Hatry's suggestion of moving the Polish corridor to the east of Konigsberg. This proposal overlooks the fact that Poland has created a great modern port, one of the largest in Continental Europe, at Gdynia. Surely Poland can hardly be expected to sacrifice the work of 17 years. Her direct access to the sea must be accepted as a permanent feature of the map of Europe.

It is not possible to suggest a solution of the Danzig question as long as one of the parties proposes to rely on methods of force. Great Britain and France must insist on the maintenance of the 'status quo' until more reasonable ideas prevail.

Katni Ban Order Extended

JUBBULPORE, September 3.

In view of the continuance of communal tension at Katni, the District Magistrate of Jubbulpore has further extended the order under section 144, Cr. P. Code for a period of one week ending September 6. The order had a salutary effect on the communal atmosphere in the city which is slowly cooling down.—United Press.

The 17th session of the All-India Postal and R. M. S. conference will be held at Lahore during the ensuing Christmas holidays.

Germany Will Lose The War!

Financial Position Is Bad And Foodstuffs Situation Is Precarious

INTERNAL REVOLT IS LIKELY

That Germany is not strong enough to win a war is the theme of a sensational book, written by a Hungarian Professor, who bases his conclusions on incontrovertible evidence.

It was recently announced that the Public Prosecutor of Pecs, in Hungary, was about to enter a criminal prosecution against Dr. Ivan Lajos, the author of a little book on Germany's chances of waging a successful war under existing conditions, which has caused a great stir in Hungary and intense annoyance in Nazi Germany.

That the Hungarian Government authorised such proceedings on their own initiative is nowhere believed especially as the book is wholly based upon German official statements and is presented in a strictly objective form.

Strong pressure from Berlin is naturally suspected, and it shows how "jumpy" Nazi nerves must be that they cannot endure the publication of unpleasant deductions, mostly drawn from statements made by their own spokesmen in their own strictly controlled publications.

An Authoritative Work

The prosecution of the author will direct increased attention to the English translation which has been published by Gollancz (3s. 6d.) As Dr. Lajos is an Assistant Professor of Constitutional Law at Pecs University, he is particularly well qualified to treat his theme in a serious manner, and rarely can a book written in such cold, formal and unsensational style have achieved so sensational a success.

His conclusion in brief, is that Germany is not in anything like such a good position to win a war as she was in 1914, and must certainly lose.

He writes from the standpoint of a patriotic Hungarian who, while in no sense anti-German, is convinced that "Germany's policy has objectives which are not reconcilable with Hungarian interests.

Shortage Of Trained Troops

Perhaps the best way of conveying a comprehensive view of the contents of the book is briefly to summarise the most important chapters:

Dr. Lajos scouts the idea of "a lightning war." Owing to there being no conscription in Germany from 1919 to 1934. Germany has only 1,000,000 fully trained soldiers, compared with France's 5,000,000.

Germany's rail transport has been neglected and is in poor condition compared with her motor transport and fine new motor roads.

The food situation has greatly deteriorated. Germany's needs in foodstuffs are only covered by home production up to 80 per cent. Except in 1938, the most important crops have been smaller year by year. There is serious lack of labour and capital for agriculture The deficiency is most marked in fats and fodder, where Germany is most dependent upon imports.

The German financial position is exceedingly bad. For six years no Budget has been published. The internal capital market is exhausted. The indebtedness of the Reich doubled in three years. There is severe scarcity of foreign exchange. Exports have rapidly declined and are declining.

America's War Potential

The author believes that American intervention of war broke out, would "only be a question of a short time." The United States are incomparably better prepared than in 1917 for the switch over to war production, and large-scale manufacture of armaments is already in progress. America's potential in the engineering, iron and steel industries is enormous: in the motor industry her superiority is even greater.

"The whole productive machinery of the Reich is threatened with danger if the most urgent improvements are not carried out." ("Frankfuerter Zeitung," Jan. 22, 1939).

In the vital matter of oil Germany is in the worst position of all the great Powers. Seven-eighths of the Rumanian oil production are in the hands of financial interests of the Western Powers, Germany cannot store oil to a large extent because of her lack of foreign exchange.

Workers in the armaments industries are already working 12-hour shifts, and their products are no longer qualitatively up to standard. One Division lost 45 out of 400 heavy tractors during the march into Austria last year in perfect weather conditions. Many of the newest German submarines have had to be reconstructed. Six of those delivered to Turkey had to be refitted after a few weeks.

The Nazi regime expects and is actively preparing for serious internal troubles and workers' revolts in case of war. Germany will have to fight on an internal front as well as on several external fronts. The police are being trained in the technique of capturing factories by assault.

Germany Will Lose The War

For all the above statements responsible authorities are quoted and the references given. Put together they provide a mass of evidence to support the contention that unless Germany can win the lightning war she hopes for—as she hoped in 1914—she is bound to lose a long one, for her position will become progressively weaker as her deficiencies become aggravated.

Among the prime causes conducing to such aggravation would be the blockading power of the British Navy, to which, for some unexplained reason, Dr. Lajos only cursorily alludes.

FOREIGNERS AND STEEL COS.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2.

A Gazette Extraordinary announces that the Governor of Bengal has directed that no foreigner shall, without the permission in writing of the Civil Authority, enter or be employed in, or in connection with the premises owned and occupied by the India Iron and Steel Company, Limited, and the Steel Corporation of Bengal, Limited, in Burnpur or Asansol.

The Governor has directed that the Foreigners Ordinance shall apply to Darjeeling district and partially excluded areas of Mymensingh district and Chittagong hill district.—United Press.

Busy With Local Defence

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2.

Major D. H. Bhattacharya, Commanding Officer of the Calcutta University Training Corps, and Col. K. K. Chatterjee met the General Officer Commanding Bengal, in a conference last night when, it is understood, questions of local defence measures were discussed.

It is likely that a battalion of 1,000 Bengal youths may be raised for the purpose of local defence.—United Press.

"SYRIA IS WITH FRANCE"

DAMASCUS, Sept. 2.

The President of the Syrian Chamber made a statement saying that the Syrian people are with France during these grave hours. He added that the same ties linked other Arab countries with Britain. Enrolment of volunteers in Levant countries continues and a number of tribal chiefs have telegraphed to the French High Commissioner that they will support France with over 20,000 warriors.—Reuter.

AIR MAIL ANNOUNCEMENT

LONDON, September 2.

Air-mail may still be sent but at the rate of one shilling three pence per half ounce. Approximate times of transmission cannot be quoted.

There will be two services weekly in each direction between the United Kingdom and Sydney, one weekly in each direction between the United Kingdom and Durban, United Kingdom and Sumu.—Reuter.

MUTT AND JEFF—Now If It's an Arctic Picture Everything Ought To Be Ho mey **By BUD FISHER**

WANT UM GUMDROPS!
SURE, I KNOW ESKIMOS HAVE UNUSUAL STRENGTH AND ENDURANCE!
WELL, THAT'S WHY IT'S A GOOD IDEA TO TRAIN OUR ESKIMO TO BE A FIGHTER!
YES, I KNOW BUT THIS HEAT MIGHT KILL 'EM!
IT WON'T ALWAYS BE HOT!
KEEP COOL
30 DEGREES COOLER INSIDE
THE ESKIMOS, WHERE ARE THEY?
THEY'RE GONE!
EXIT
WANT UM GUMDROPS!
UH, OOGLIE GA WAH GIE GA OOG OOG
EXIT
7-27

SCIENCE And INDUSTRY

INDIAN STARCH INDUSTRY

Its Claim To Protection—III

(The first and second instalments of the article appeared on Aug. 7 and 28 respectively).

The effects of dumping are many and varied. If the dumping is due to accidental overproduction or sudden fall in demand the injury to the industries of countries receiving dumped goods is temporary and need not cause much worry. If the country receiving dumped goods neither manufactures nor is likely to manufacture goods of a similar kind, it is not at all harmed; as a matter of fact it obtains goods at a cheaper rate and thereby saves money. If the dumping on the other hand is of the second type, where the goods are dumped to kill or harm the home industries, the injury done to them is certainly very serious. It will create a feeling of insecurity amongst the home manufacturers and put them to heavy losses in their attempt to cut down prices to maintain the market. Under such circumstances special measures on the part of the Government are called for. The State must immediately intervene and take steps to prevent the destruction of the home industries.

The dumping that is resorted to by the foreign starch companies is of the latter type. It has very adversely hit the industry. We shall presently see how foreign starch is dumped in India and sold at a price almost of the raw material, thereby incurring immediate losses. The time has come when the Government must intervene, enquire if need be, and grant necessary aid to the Indian Starch Industry.

The present selling price of starch in the Indian market is about Rs. 6-12 per cwt. This price includes 15 per cent 'ad valorem' duty, the transport charges, the commission and the other expenses incurred by the foreign companies. The price of duty free starch including commission, transport charges and other expenses come to about Rs. 5-13 only. As the present selling price of maize in the foreign market is Rs. 2-12 per cwt. and as one cwt. of starch requires two cwts. of maize, the cost of raw material for one cwt. of foreign starch comes to about Rs. 5-8 only. Hence if the foreign manufacturer has not to make any loss, he must manage the transport charges the commission, the cost of manufacture, etc. in about annas five only per cwt.—an impossible achievement for any manufacturer. The only conclusion that can be drawn from this is that the foreign manufacturers are selling their goods at a price almost of the raw material and thereby are incurring heavy losses.

How can this be accounted for? The only possible excuse for following this policy regularly can be that they have deliberately adopted this policy of putting up with immediate losses with a view to obtain monopoly prices later on, once the Indian Starch industry is extinguished.

OUR COST OF PRODUCTION

Let us examine the average cost of production of one cwt., of Indian Starch and see what it comes to. The present ruling price of maize in the Indian Market is about Rs. 3-2 per cwt. Hence the cost of the raw material two cwts of maize—necessary for manufacturing one cwt. of starch comes to about Rs. 6-4 only. Our average cost of manufacture of starch comes to about Rs. 2 per cwt., and the commission, depreciation, and reasonable profit to keep the factory going may add an expense of Re. 1 per cwt., of manufactured starch. Adding all these items we find that if our starch manufacturers are to make any reasonable profit, they should get Rs. 9-4 on each cwt. of starch manufactured by them. The return they get from the sale of bye-products such as maize-cake and maize-oil brings them annas twelve per cwt., of manufactured starch. Hence the minimum selling price consistent with the upkeep of the starch industry must be somewhere about Rs. 8-8 per cwt., but the price they now obtain is only Rs. 6-8 per cwt. This loss of Rs. 2 per cwt., should be met by imposing an anti-dumping duty of Rs. 2 per cwt. of imported starch. For if the duty as suggested above is imposed, the price of the foreign starch will go up by Rs. 2 a price at which our industry will be able to compete with the foreign starch manufacturers.

IMMEDIATE SUCCOUR NECESSARY

In conclusion it must be again reiterated that foreign competition is very severe, that our Starch Industry is very adversely affected by it and has been made to suffer heavy losses and that if immediate State aid in the form of anti-dumping duty of Rs. 2 per cwt. is not imposed the future for our Indian Starch Industry is indeed dark. The Government of India under the provisions of Section 2 of the Safeguarding of Industries Act 1933 is empowered to levy a specific anti-dumping duty when a regular and systematic dumping campaign is carried on by foreign manufacturers. And the large drop that has occurred in the price of Starch affords fullest justification for the Government of India to take action under Section 2 of the Safeguard-

(Continued in Col. 3.)

Longest 'Phone In The World

Six Thousand Miles Of Equipment Shipped To Russia

LONDON, (By Mail.)

A British firm has just shipped to Russia the last consignment of equipment for the world's longest carrier telephone system, which will run for nearly 9,000 kilometres (about 6,000 miles), crossing Siberia and covering practically the entire breadth of the U.S.S.R.

It will give direct communication between Moscow and Khabarovsk, which is near the Manchukuo border, north of Vladivostok; this enormous distance will be covered by an open wire line, divided into five links of 2,117 kilometres, 1,443 kilometres, 1,367 kilometres, 990 kilometres, 2,414 kilometres respectively.

Specially designed transmission apparatus which will make it possible to operate several telephone and telegraph circuits simultaneously, and, in addition, a channel for broadcasting or picture transmission, are included in the contract.

Standard Telephones and Cables Limited, of London, were given the contract for the work, at a figure exceeding £300,000.

DIPLOMA COURSE IN SERICULTURE

The decision of the University of Mysore to institute post-secondary diploma course in Sericulture from the year 1940 breaks new ground in the matter of textile technical education in India. At present no diploma course in sericulture under University auspices is given anywhere in India. It is in this respect that the decision of the Mysore University will have to be regarded as one of pioneering nature. In Mysore, the need for a regularized course in higher sericultural instruction will be highly beneficial to the reinforcement of the preeminent position the State occupies in this particular textile sphere. It will also facilitate the coming into being of a higher type of technicians who can increase the efficiency of the silk processes and methods.

In addition, the Government have long recognized the great importance of the silk industry in the economy of the State. Experiments and researches are incessantly carried to improve the existing sericultural methods. In co-operation with the Government of India, who have given special grants, many important items of research work have been undertaken by the Sericultural Department for the past four years. They include refrigeration of multivoltine seed, multi-voltine seed cocoons, hybrid seeds, multi-voltine seed cocoons combined with refrigeration of layings of such seed cocoons, and hibernation of imported univoltine and bivoltine seed.

A draft bill penalising the use of unexamined seed has been prepared and sericulturists are being educated to realise the advantages of having such control. Owing to stiff Far Eastern competition by dumping for a number of years, there has been steady decline in the silk position all over India. Mysore made common cause with other Indian producers to get adequate tariff protection from the Government of India by the imposition of higher duties on highly competitive silk goods from the Far East.

NEW HARD METAL DISCOVERED

New York.—The American Chemical Society has announced the discovery of a metallic compound which is reputed to be almost as hard as diamonds. It is said to be capable of producing alloys strong enough to withstand pressures of 200,000 to 300,000 pounds per square inch. The compound is formed of tungsten, titanium, and carbon. It is rated 9.8 in the metallurgical scale for hardness as compared to 10 for diamonds the hardest known substance.

(Continued from Col. 2.)

ing of Industries Act 1933.

What is immediately called for, is a prompt and sympathetic action on the part of the Government of India, with a view to save the Indian Starch Industry from its present critical position and to put it on a stable basis. It is hoped that the Government of India will take immediate executive action, impose an additional duty of Rs. 2 per cwt., and thus save the Indian Starch Industry from being enstrangled.

THE HOUR HAS COME

(Continued from Page 6.)

choose whether it will merely lie down before it and be crushed down, or stand up and resist it, At long last, Britain has realised that the time has come when Herr Hitler must be resisted. The pity of it is that it was not done earlier, with greater effect, when it could have prevented Austria and Czechoslovakia from being swallowed up into the greater Reich.

* * * *

That is one side of it. It is the political side. It appeals to the mind of man. But there is one other side on which there are no two points of view. It is the humane side—that which strikes at the heart of man. We in India see little of the tragedy that envelopes Europe to-day. Our only landmarks are the round-up of the Germans in our minds, a handful of commandeered buses and motor-lorries and the sight of some of those we have known being taken away "to an unknown destination" as prisoners of war. There were three hundred of them, most of them German Jews and Austrians and Czechoslovakians and a very few Nazis. It was a pity to see men, who had fled from the Nazi terror, being taken in, because their passport if not their allegiance, was still German. But such is the price we all pay—the price of nationality.

* * * *

But in Europe to-day there will be a different picture. There will not be a home in England, France Poland and Germany in which the shadow of gloom will not have entered. Rich or poor, their fate is the same. I see that picture before my eyes. It is the picture of frightened people, with pain in their hearts, of women crying, the loud wailing as the theme song of our times—their tears that can never be washed away; of people who are looking blankly on at the annihilation, the massacre, the dead corpes, the mutilation that they know is sure to come. As I look back on the days I spent in Europe, I wonder now how much of it will remain and if anything will remain at all. Some of it—some of those who lived and grew up with me—I may never see again. Yet it was part of me and part of an era to which they and I belonged. No man, whatever his nationality, can ever give up the friends he has made. And there are many who will feel this sorrow in our hearts, even though we may not be on either side of the war. There is no neutral ground in the region of the heart.

UNDECLARED WAR IN MONGOLIA

Japan Trying To Cut China Off From Russia

In a region of high plateaus and mountains Japan and Soviet Russia are fighting an undeclared war.

As soon as trouble started the Mongolians unostentatiously removed the silver coffin of Genghis Khan from Ejen Horo, the venerated "Enclosure of the Lord," in Monogolia and sent it to Shensi, to remain hidden by Buddhis priests until such time as Mongolia shall belong to the Mongolians again.

"ANTI-COMMUNIST AREA.

That time does not seem to be very near. To the north, right across Inner Mongolia, the Japanese have established a "special anti-Communist area." Along part of the frontier with Outer Mongolia the Japanese have already solidified their power, and they are extending their line to the frontiers of Sinkiang (the Soviet-contrelled Chinese Turkestan) at the western end of China.

They are believed to have considerable success in drawing to them from Outer Mongolia many influential Mongolians who are hostile to Soviet rule. It is more certain that they have the sympathy of the Mohammedan Turki and Tungan tribesmen in Sinkiang.

mThe Japanese idea is eventually stretch the "special anti-Communist area." through Sinkiang to the very frontier of Kashmir with the adi of the Turki and the Tungans. They would then have China completely cut off from Russia. The distances involved are enormous, however. and the carrying out of the plan would mean some hard fighting with Soviet troops, inasmuch as Chiang Kai-shek and Moscow have arranged to thrust a railroad caross Sinkiang and ot create in the northwest (in Inner Mongolia and Sinkiang) a svecial district where Chinese and Soviet troops can cooperate in blocking the Japanese.

ISOLATION DRIVE.

If that were tht only frontier over which Chiang Kai-shek could get material support the Japanese chaoces, of success would be better, but arms and ammunition have recently reached China in large quantities through Indo-China and through Burma.

Some overseas . Cko eP

Some observers believe that the Japnanese are preparing a huge pincer process to isolate China from Indo-China in the south as wcell as from the Soviets in the north and northwest. They see indicators of a coming drive from the coast inland near the Indo-Chnia border.

Two New Books On India

(From Our Ow nCorrespondent)

LONDON, August 16.

India's future is to-day increasingly occupying the attention of students of international politics. The control of India is the corner-stone of the British Empire. The vast population of India, constituting one-sixth of the human race, is to-day in movement against the conditions of its subjection. What changes are in prospect, and what effect are they likely to have on the world situation? The future of the relationship of imperialism and the colonial peoples is centred in the problem of India. To this question of India as a world problem R. Palme Dutt, author of "Fascism and Social Revolution", "World Politics 1918-1936", etc., etc., and editor of the "Labour Monthly" has devoted himself in his forthcoming book "India To-day" for Victor Gollancz (7s. 6d.)

With facts and figures he demonstrates the weakening basis of British rule in India, the growth of economic and political problems which underlie that weakening, the advance of new forces which he sees as alone capable of solving those problems and the failure of all compromise attempts at solution, whether on the side of the British rulers through the constitutional reforms, or on the side of the older moderate, pacifist or Gandhist elements of the National movement.

Two characteristics mark out Palme Dutt's book from the mass of literature which is to-day appearing on India. First, the author approaches Indian question from the standpoint that the problem of India is primarily the concern, not of the small handful of the ruling bureaucracy and the imperialist interests they represent nor of the small groups of upper-class and propertied interests which have in the past dominated the old Nationalist movement, but of the masses of peasants and workers whose labour and poverty are the basis of the existing social structure, and who are to-day beginning to awaken as a political force and to struggle for their freedom.

The author approaches Indian questions, not in isolation, but as part of a world process. He sees the struggle for independence in India as a part of the present world transformation that is taking place in our epoch. In particular, he sees a close connection between the people's struggle in Britain and in India, a connection which has been obscured in the past by misunderstandings on both sides.

What is the solution of Indian poverty? What is the future of Indian Nationalism? Is Socialism possible in India? What is the future of the relations of the British and Indian peoples? To these questions Palme Dutt attempts an answer in a book which is of significance as a contribution to the discussion not only of Indian problems, but of world problems of especially vital concern for the British people.

Another book on India by the same publisher is by Dr. K. S. Shelvankar, who is already famous for his brilliant book "Ends are Means", of wihch Professor Bernal wrote: "A very remarkable achievement....in writing it, Mr. Shelvankar has performed at the same time a service to the cause of peace and intellectual clarity." Nor was Professor Bernal alone in his judgment. The "Tribune" described "Ends are Means" as "A first-class piece of work of immediate and high political value"; and opinions as diverse as Miss Ellen Wilkinson's and the "Yorkshire Post's" agreed in saying respectively: "Excellent" and "A valuable stimulus to clear thinking."

In his new book, "The Indian Problem' (8s.6d.) the author divides his study into three main parts. The first, Historical and Descriptive, deal with the question of race, language, and religion, the condition of the people, the standards of public health, nutrition, and education, and the framework of British rule.

Part two, Analytical and Constructive, examines the question of proverty and the possession of the land. Dr. Shelvankar writes in detail on "How capitalism came to the village"; "The present land system and how it works"; and of the proposed—and, in the author's opinion, inadequate—measures of reform. In the same section, he writes of the industrial organisation of India and of the special characteristics of Indian capitalism. This section closes with a chapter on "The Real Nature of the Revolutionary Crisis in India."

The third part is devoted to "The Struggle Against Capitalism", and the author considers such aspects as the rise of the Nationalist Opposition; the Peasant Movement; Trade Unionism as a political and industrial force, and "The United Front Against Imperialism." Finally he sums up in a section entitled "The International Significance of India's struggle for Freedom."

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37 German 'Planes Shot Down

Polish Garrison's Heroic Stand Against Nazi Aggression

WARSAW, Sept. 3.

A Polish General Staff communique claims that 37 German Planes have been shot down and hundred German tanks destroyed while twelve Polish planes have been lost according to Warsaw radio spokesman.

HEROIC STAND

PARIS: THE LATEST NEWS CONFIRMS THAT THE GARRISON AT WESTERPLATTE IS SUCCESSFULLY RESISTING GERMAN ATTACKS BY LAND AS WELL AS AIR. THE GARRISON'S HEROIC STAND HAS AROUSED TREMENDOUS ADMIRATION THROUGHOUT POLAND.

GERMAN CLAIMS

BERLIN: A communique issued by the High Command of the German Army at 7-30 p.m. claims further rapid successes on all fronts including the capture of Pless near Biala and of Wielun.—Reuter

Germans Bomb Civilians!

LONDON, Sept. 2.

A statement issued by the Polish Embassy in London says that the Poles held to their positions tenaciously. The most serious threat, it added, lies in the concentration of the main mass of the German airforce against Poland. Not only are lines of communication and military objectives being bombed, but certain towns and villages are continuously and indiscriminately raided, although they are of no military importance whatever.—Reuter.

WARSAW RAIDED SIX TIMES

Tenacious Polish Resistance

LONDON, September 2.

Official Polish statements declare that Warsaw was bombed six times to-day and there was serious fighting along the whole German-Polish frontier, the Poles holding their positions tenaciously.

Heavy fighting occurred near Teschen and also around Wielun, 120 miles south-west of Warsaw and near the east Prussian border. The most serious threat is the mass concentration of the German Air Force which bombed not only military objectives, but indiscriminately raided certain towns and villages of no military importance.—Reuter.

NAZI CLAIM SUCCESS

BERLIN, September 3.

A Communique claims that the whole of the area over the battle area in Hinterland has been completely controlled by German Air Forces.

It says after the units of armoured cars had reached Vistula at noon, the German forces effectively attacked points of passage on the river and asserts that one bridge and another under construction were destroyed by numerous bombs. An important railway station was also bombed.

It adds that while military objectives were being attacked and destroyed it was the resistance by the Polish anti-aircraft pursuit 'planes "Kaunases", a damaged German pursuit 'plane, alighted in Lithuanian territory near the Polish Lithuanian frontier. The pilot is interned and the machine has been handed to the military officials.—Reuter.

Germans Claim Numerous Air-Raid Successes

BERLIN, September 2.

A War Communique states that Germans carried out an air-raid on Gdynia, Cracow, Lodz, Lublin & Posen and bombed numerous railway lines, stations, several aerodromes and retreating Polish troops. It adds that the Polish Air Force is so seriously damaged that the German Air Force is now ready for further measures to protect Germany.—Reuter.

JAWAHAR TO RETURN AT EARLIEST

ALLAHABAD, September 3.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has sent the following cable to the All-India Congress Committee Office: "trying hard to return earliest."—A.P.

KING'S CALL TO EMPIRE

(Continued from Page 1.)

a principle which permits a State in selfish pursuit of power to disregard its treaties and solemn pledges, which sanctions the use of force or threat of force against the sovereingty and independence of other States.

PRIMITIVE DOCTRINE

"Such a principle, stripped of all disguise, is surely a mere primitive doctrine that might is right and if this principle is established throughout the world, the freedom of our own country and the whole British Commonwealth of Nations would be in danger. But far more than this, the peoples of the world would be kept in bondage of fear and all hopes of settled peace and of security of justice and liberty among nations would be ended. This is the ultimate issue confronting us.

CALL TO HIS PEOPLES

"For the sake of all that we ourselves hold dear and of the world's order and peace, it is unthinkable that we should refuse to meet the challenge. It is to this high purpose that I now call my people at Home and my peoples across the seas who will make our cause their own. I ask them to stand calm, firm and united in this time of trial. The task will be hard and there may be dark days ahead and war can no longer be on a confined battlefield, but we can only do the right as we see the right and reverently commit our cause to God. If one and all, we keep resolutely faithful to it ready for whatever service or sacrifice it may demand, then with God's help we shall prevail. May He bless and keep us all."—Reuter.

ROUND UP OF GERMANS

(Continued from Page 1.)

and lorries were kept in readiness to convey the men to an unknown destination.

One of the conductors of the buses when questioned discreetly whispered a tall story of how a German Man-of-War was waiting off the Land's End and how the men would be taken to Walkeshwar and shipped off Home!

Arrested men themselves had no idea. It was painful to watch them sitting in spectral silence in the buses swathed in rugs, with an armed sentry in front and another behind and an officer with a loaded pistol at the exit.

As groups of Germans were brought in they were taken away in the buses. It is understood that they will be taken either to Ahmednagar or Deolali.

Several trams and buses of the B. E. S. T. Company have already been fitted up with blue lights and those that were not so fitted-up were moving along with subdued lights.

BOUND FOR ADEN.

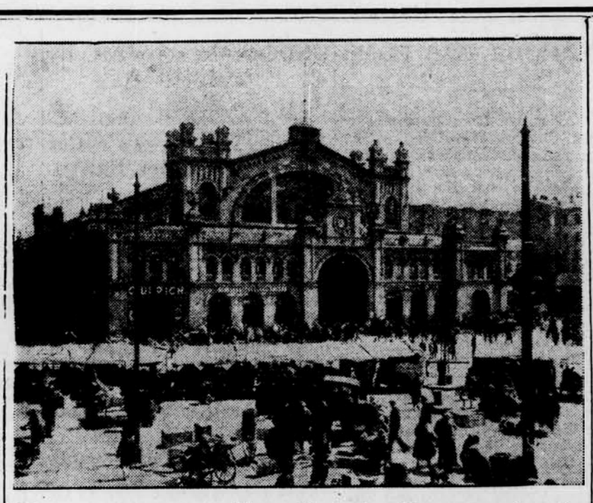
It is understood that a squadron of four sloops of the Royal Indian Navy left for Aden on Sunday. It is also understood that H. M. I. S. "Indus" and "Hindustan" also left for Aden.

By nightfall the military took over the control of the docks and nobody is admitted without a pass.

SEAMENS' DEMANDS FOR WAR PERIOD

At a largely attended public meeting of seamen, held under the auspices of the Seamen's Union, a resolution was passed demanding Rs. 5,000 as compensation if a seaman lost his life, and cent. per cent. increase in wages, and recognition of the Union by all shipowners.

As these demands were not conceded the seamen of s.s. "Victoria" refused to sign on. Sailors of another tanker also followed suit for similar reasons.



Warsaw was repeatedly raided by German aircraft on Saturday. The picture shows the Central Market in the Polish Capital.

WAR!—HERE!—NOW!

Tokio Recalls Ambassador From Rome

"THIS ABOMINABLE SCOURGE!"

Future Of Civilization Is At Stake, Says French President

PARIS, Sept. 2.

President Lebrun in the course of his message says: "The voice of the heads of their Governments has been added to that of the highest moral and political authorities of world in an appeal to men who held in their hands war or peace, to reflect before letting loose this abominable scourge. It is in vain, and unless they are willing even at this hour to hear the voice of universal conscience raising itself towards them, the worst possibilities are at hand. The union of citizens has again been spontaneously realised. The spirit of discipline and hope animate them to their very depths. They understand that even beyond the fate of their motherland, the liberty of the world and the future of civilisation are at stake".—Reuter.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES

LONDON,—Immediately after Mr. Chamberlain's dramatic broadcast, that the nation is at war, the Government announced a number of precautionary measures to prevent crowds gathering thus increasing the risk of casualties from air-raids. The measures closing of all places of entertainment until further notice. It may be possible to open.—Reuter.

Karachi's Air Defence

KARACHI, Sept. 2

The Government of Sind have appointed a committee consisting of the Inspector-General of Prisons, the Collector of Karachi, the Superintendent of Police, Brigade Major of the Sind Brigade area, the Aerodrome Officer and the Chief Officer of the Corporation, for taking measures for the air defence of Karachi

The Superintendent of the Fire Brigade has prepared scheme for strengthening the Fire Brigade and Ambulance Service at a cost of Rs. 83,725. The Special Engineer has been directed to prepare a scheme for the use of sub-soil water for extinguishing fires in emergent cases, as it is not possible to utilise fresh water supply from Dumlotte if the city is invaded by air.—United Press.

Rome

SEQUEL TO SOVIET-GERMAN PACT

ROME, SEPT. 3.

THE JAPANESE AMBASSADOR IS BEING RECALLED.

IT IS OFFICIALLY EXPLAINED HE IS GOING TO REPORT ON THE EUROPEAN SITUATION BUT JAPANESE CIRCLES IN ROME DO NOT HIDE THE FACT THAT THE RECALL IS DUE TO THE ATTITUDE OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT TOWARDS THE AXIS POWERS, AFTER THE SIGNING OF THE GERMAN-SOVIET PACT.—REUTER.

FRANCE FOLLOWS BRITAIN

PARIS, Sept. 3.

It is officially announced that M. Coulondre told Herr von Ribbentrop that from 17.00 France will find itself obliged to fulfil her obligations Toward Poland.—Reuter.

In Lords

HALIFAX READS TERMS OF BR. ULTIMATUM

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Simultaneously with the session of the House of Commons, Lord Halifax read in the House of Lords the terms of the British ultimatum, and announced that no reply having been received passports have been handed to the German d'Affaires in London.

Lord Halifax said that he was confident that the whole country would be at one in admiration of the courage and resolution of the Polish Government and the people, and would be inspired with determination to render them all help in their power.

Lord Halifax announced an Order-in-Council was being made to establish financial regulation and control of exchange.—Reuter.

U. S. NEUTRALITY

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.

It is announced at White House that a proclamation is being drawn up to invoke the Neutrality Act.—Reuter.

No Communication With Germany

SIMLA, September 3.

A communique issued in Simla, says:—

With immediate effect, all Postal and Telegraph communication with Germany is suspended.

Postal articles and money orders Germany will, if possible be returned, to the senders.

Similarly telegrams booked for Germany but yet forwarded will if possible be returned to the senders.—A. P.

CONGRESS CABINET MEETING POSTPONED

Mahatma's Message To Rajen Babu

RANCHI, Sept. 3.

It is understood that Dr. Rajendra Prasad has received a telegram from Mahatma Gandhi, intimating that he is proceeding to Simla in response to an invitation from the Viceroy and pointing out that the decision regarding the date and the venue of the emergency meeting of the Congress Working Committee may be held over, until he has discussed the situation with His Excellency.

It is, therefore, considered unlikely that the meeting will be held before September 7.—A. P.

MAHATMA REACHES DELHI

Observes Usual Weekly Silence

NEW DELHI, Sept. 3.

Mahatma Gandhi arrived in Delhi, this evening and after a brief halt left for Simla.

He got down at a wayside station near Delhi, and motored from there to Birla House.

He is observing his usual weekly silence.

SARDAR & DESAI ALSO IN DELHI

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai also arrived by the same train. They are staying on here.—A. P.

JHANSI, Sept. 3.

Mrs. Amritkaur stated that Gandhiji developed high blood pressure during the journey, and so he was taking rest as much as possible.

Mr. Mahadeo Desai said that Gandhiji would meet the Viceroy to-morrow afternoon. He expressed ignorance about the subject of the interview.

Gandhiji attended to important correspondence during the day.

BHULABHAI'S APPEAL

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai in a message appealed to the students assembled at the station to play their part well at this crucial juncture of the world history in which the fate of India was also linked.—A. P.

HOW MARKETS REACTED

(Continued from Page 1).

irregular and each deal was done at a difference of Re. 1 to Rs. 2.

TATA STEEL SHARES

The Bombay Stock Exchange was closed, but Tata Steel deferred share were done at about Rs. 1,680. Even this level was normal as buyers and sellers were apart. Wider differences between buying and selling prices were reported.

SILVER SHOOTS UP

The Bombay Bullion market had a regular session and silver prices mounted up to Rs. 59-5-0 to Rs. 60-0-0. Gold was also pushed up to Rs. 40-8-0. Fairly large turnover was reported.

BULLISH ENTHUSIASM

In other market stockists refused to book any 'soda' and in some cases prices were quoted about 25 to 50 per cent higher. In view of the present Bullish enthusiasm in almost all markets except the gilt-edged securities, it is feared prices will be pushed up to levels which will discourage buyers.

WARNING TO SPECULATORS

Thus we may have sensational advances in prices, but the sentimental effect will not last too long and those who become over-enthusiastic to amass wealth on speculative hazards may have soon ill-luck with disaster. It is time to be more cautious than to increase unrestricted speculative risk.

DUTY OF GOVT.

Next week will have three holidays and it will be more advisable to restrict operations.

Dealings on Stock Exchange will not be closed until the stability of the Exchange may be threatened with violent fluctuation. However the Government will have to adjust financial markets sooner or later by raising discount rates and probably fixing minimum prices for Securities as is done in London.

INDIA PLACED UNDER ORDINANCE RAJ

Measures To Ensure Success In Prosecution Of War

Continued From Page 1)

public have no cause for apprehension, though it is necessary that they should acquaint themselves with the scope of the provisions.

PUBLIC SAFETY

Section 15 of the Ordinance expressly directs that any Authority acting under the Ordinance shall interfere with the ordinary avocations of life and the enjoyment of property as little as may be consonant with the purpose of ensuring the public safety and interests and the defence of British India.

The powers assumed under this Ordinance have been found by expenditure to be necessary; and, for the most part, they merely resume powers which were taken in India during the last war by various Ordinances and the Defence of Indian Act, 1915, and in the United Kingdom by the Defence of the Realm Act and regulations made thereunder. In their present form they were based directly upon the provisions of these enactments, but, since it is hoped that conditions in India will not demand many of the restrictions necessary in the United Kingdom, they do not in fact cover so wide a field as the corresponding regulations which His Majesty's Government may introduce.

PENAL PROVISIONS

While it is necessary and inevitable that in a war emergency the State should, in the interests of the whole community, assume a greater degree of control over the conduct of individual citizens than in times of peace.

It is the earnest hope of the Governor-General that it will not be necessary to employ the penal sanctions provided in this Ordinance and Rules.

As has been stated above, the Penal and Restrictive Provisions are directed solely against action which may interfere with the successful prosecution of the war; and those of his Majesty's subjects who pursue their normal advocations and avoid action which may assist the enemy directly or indirectly have nothing to fear.—A.P.

FOR SUCCESSFUL PROSECUTION OF WAR

Rules Under Defence Ordinance

SIMLA, Sept. 3

A "Gazette of India Extraordinary" publishes a proclamation by the Viceroy declaring "that a grave emergency exists whereby the security of India is threatened by war.

A second proclamation is published stating that the Viceroy "being satisfied thereof by information received by me" proclaims "that war has broken out between His Majesty and Germany."

The "Gazette" also publishes Ordinance number five providing for special measures to ensure the public safety and interest and the defence of British India and for the trial of certain offences.

The Defence of India Ordinance empowers the Central Government to make such rules as appear to be necessary or expedient for securing the defence of British India, the public safety, the maintenance of public order or the efficient prosecution of war or for maintaining supplies and services essential to the life of the community.

RULES UNDER ORDINANCE

The Rules issued under the Ordinance provide for:—

Ensuring the safety and welfare of His Majesty's forces, ships and aircraft, and preventing the prosecution of any purpose likely to prejudice the operations of His Majesty's forces or the forces of His Majesty's allies;

Prohibiting anything likely to prejudice the training, discipline or health of His Majesty's forces;

Preventing any attempt to tamper with the loyalty of persons in or to dissuade persons from entering, the service of His Majesty;

DEALINGS WITH ENEMY.

Preventing anything likely to assist the enemy or to prejudice the successful conduct of war, including:—

(A) Communications with the enemy or agents of the enemy.

(B) Acquisition, possession and publication of information likely to assist the enemy;

(C) Contribution to, participation in, or assistance in, the floating of loans raised by or on behalf of the ennemy and

(D) Advance of money to, or contracts or commercial dealings with, the enemy, subjects or persons residing, carrying on business or being, in enemy territory;

Preventing the spread of false reports or the prosecution of any purpose likely to cause disaffection or alarm, or to prejudice His Majesty's relations with Foreign Powers, or to promote feelings of enmity and hatred between different classes of His Majesty's subjects;

CONDUCT OF PERSONS

Requiring the publication of news and information;

Regulating the conduct of persons in respect of areas the control of which is considered necessary or expedient, and the removal of persons from such areas

Requiring any person or class of persons to comply with a scheme of defence;

Ensuring the safety of ports, dockyards, light houses, lightships aerodromes, railways, telegraphs, post offices, signalling apparatus and all other means of communication, sources of water supply works for the supply of water, gas or electricity and any other place or thing the protecting of which is necessary for the defence of British India;

APPREHENSION AND DETENTION.

The apprehension and detention in custody of any person reasonably suspected of being of hostile origin or association, or of having acted, acting or being about to act, in a manner prejudicial to the public safety or interests or to the defence of British India, the prohibition of such person from entering or residing or remaining in any area, and the compelling of such person to reside and remain in any area, or to do, or abstain from doing, anything;

The control of persons entering, departing from, or travelling in, British India, and of foreigners residing or being in British India;

Prohibiting or regulating traffic and the use of vessels, buoys, lights and signals, in ports and territorial.

BAN ON AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

SIMLA, Sept. 2.

A Home Department notification empowers the Civil Authority to arrest a foreigner without warrant and detain him or impose restrictions on his movements by laying down conditions regarding his place of residence, his movements, his association with any person or class of persons and possession of such articles as specified in the order.

Another notification bans the taking of photographs from aircraft in flight over British India, giving powers to aerodrome and other officers for a search of aircraft, baggage, crew or passengers, collection of cameras and sealing them or of confiscating films or plate if photographs are taken in contravention of this order.—United Press.

Simla Informs All Provincial Governments

SIMLA, SEPT. 3

When the official war telegram was received in Simla, appropriate action was taken by the Government of India including intimation to the Provincial Governments that Britain is at war.—A. P.

INTERNMENT CAMPS FOR FOREIGNERS

SIMLA, Sept. 3.

The Enemy Foreigners' Order published to-day, besides placing restrictions on the presence and movement of enemy foreigners in India, provides for the establishment of internment camps at such places as the Central Government thinks fit and appointment of a Commandant of every such camp.

Every enemy foreigner of the male sex who is sixteen years of age and who is or may hereafter arrive in British India shall forthwith be arrested by the Civil Authority for the area in which such enemy foreigner may be found and shall be surrendered as soon as may be to the Commandant of an internment camp.

The Civil Authority may arrest without warrant any enemy foreigner other than an internee whom it reasonably suspects of having acted, of acting or being about to act with intent to assist a State at war with His Majesty or in a manner prejudicial to the public safety or to the safety of any building or machinery.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is authorised to exercise all or any of the powers conferred on the Central Government by certain parts of the Foreigners Ordinance.—A. P.

Jawahar's Travel Diary

Impressions Of Siagon, Hanoi And Kunming

LUCKNOW, Sept. 1.

Concluding his article under the caption "The dairy of a journey" to the "National Herald", Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru writes:

August 22, 1939. We left Saigon soon after six in the morning and went high up above the clouds. We must have been flying very high, as it grew cold. We could not see the ground below, and sometimes the rain clouds enveloped us, and the flying was blind. We reached Hanoi at 11 after nearly five hours' flight. This was the end of our journey by Air France and we bade good-bye to the "La Ville de Calcutta" (the name of our 'plane). I was surprised and pleased to notice that the name of the 'plane was written in Bengali also on the side. This was, I suppose, a delicate compliment to Calcutta whose name the 'plane bore.

Hanoi. We were received by the Chinese Consul and a large number of Indians. The Consul told us that a seat had been booked for me by another 'plane leaving for Kunming that afternoon at three.

RECEPTION AT ANNAM

Our Indian friends wanted me to stay there for a day or two, but I could not upset my programme.

A Sindhi merchant bore me off to his house. He had a very big shop where smart and attractive looking Annamite girls were serving at the counters. We arranged a meeting of the local Indians there and I addressed them. I found that apart from a few Sindhis all others were Tamils, both Hindu and Muslim. Few of them except the Sindhi and two or three Muslims could understand Hindustani; still fewer could understand English. Apart from Tamil, they were perfectly at home in French. Not trusting any French I addressed them in Hindustani and then a Muslim, probably the Imam of the local mosque, translated them into Tamil.

French was obviously the dominant language, far more so than English is in India. Even beggar boys and girls asked for alms in French. The standard of literacy appeared to be high.

AT HANOI

There were between 200 and 250 Indians in Hanoi, all engaged in business and doing well. They were all dressed in some slight variation of Europeans' attire. There were no dhotis as there had been in Bangkok and Saigon.

I had a drive through the city which is bigger than Saigon and equally rather French looking. Saigon appeared to be the more attractive of the two.

At 3-15 p.m. I left by 'plane for Kunming. A crowd of Indians and Chinese gave me a hearty send-off. The 'plane I travelled by belonged to the Eurasia company which is a Sino-German corporation. The 'plane was of German make and had a German pilot. It was much smaller than the Air France liner, but had room for ten passengers. We were rather cramped for space.

CHINA ON VIEW

The approach of China filled us with excitement. The scenery was also fascinating. In the background were the mountains and a river emerging from them meandered through the valley, with wooded hills flanking it. Occasionally there were green fields and little villages. The river looked almost red and the bare patches of hills were also bright red. Possibly it is because of this colour that the river of Hanoi is called the Red River.

As we approached the mountains we flew higher till we were flying at about 4,000 feet right over them. An aerial view of scenery is very different from a land view and much that appears magnificent from below loses significance is seen from above. But the sight I saw was pleasing enough and the ever-changing shapes of the mountains and hills prevented monotony. A deep blue lake surrounded by green, and red sandstone was fascinating sight. Soon after, another lake appeared in the distance but just then the attendant on the 'plane came and drew down all the blinds and warned us not to lift them. War precautions I suppose. The passengers were thus kept in purdah, but the German pilot, of course, had a full view.

We were approaching Kunming and we felt that the 'plane was descending. Soon there was the slight bump on landing and we were on China soil.

MAYOR WELCOMES

Kunming or Hunnanfou. A representative of the Koumingtang, Mr. Yong Konta, who is also a member of the Legislative Yuan had come specially from Chungking to welcome me. The Mayor of Kunming was also there. I was told that I would have to spend the night in the city and proceed to Chungking the next day. I was taken to a hotel.

China was new country to us, a wonderland of legend and history as well as of great deeds in the present, and I was prepared for almost everything. But I was slightly taken aback when I reached the hotel. It was totally unlike any other hotel I had seen. The entrance to it and the fine courtyards and the general appearance was very attractive, and typically Chinese, but little in keeping with my ideas of a hotel. I adjusted myself to it and decided that this must be the Chinese way. The room I was given was rather small, but clean and comfortable with hot and cold water laid on.

TEMPLE AS HOTEL

The mystery was solved later when I was told that the place had been a temple but had been converted into a hotel. The visitors' rooms were evidently meant for the priests or monks, though no doubt they had been renovated and refurnished since then. Still the monks must have done themselves fairly well. My thoughts went back to our perpetual disputes in India about these temples and mosques. The Chinese were evidently free from these inhabitants and, I was informed, had utilised many temples for schools.

The hotel runs under a French Manager, and he gave us an excellent French dinner with Evian water to drink. He had a good stock of French wines also. Evidently China in war time was such a hard place to live in. But Kunming was not a typical Chinese city. It was near the frontiers and both foreigners and foreign goods crept in. The whole atmosphere of the hotel was French, even the Chinese table boys speaking French.

Both in Indo-China and here I have to dig out my rusty French as there was no other means of communication with some people. It seems odd for me to have to converse with Indians in French. Yet it is no odder than for Indians to carry on a conversation in English among themselves.

I went for a drive and a walk in the city. It is an ancient city of between 3,00,000 and 4,00,000 inhabitants, the population having gone up recently owing to war condition Kunming being the one of the doors leading out of China. I discovered that Yunnanfou and Kunming were one and the same place. Till this evening I thought they were two different cities! Yunnanfou is the old name. Kunming the new one, but both are used indiscriminately.

I wandered through the city with a Chinese friend trying to imbibe the atmosphere of China and to find out evidence of War. Except for groups of soldiers here and there there was no other indication of war. Kunming has not been bombarded. The streets had cobble-stones and were not well lighted, but the shops were brightly lit and were attractive. There were plenty of foodstuffs and clothing and other goods. Yet there was a lack of luxury goods. There were crowds of people in the streets, and rickshaws plying, and newsboys shouting out the names of their paper and the news. Certainly the city had a drab appearance, and there was an absence of colour, but the people seemed cheerful and unconcerned. There were many bookshops, fruit seemed abundant (I saw large quantities of pomegranates). Quite a number of carders passed me in the street carrying their carding bows, having perhaps finished their work for the day. In another place, some carders were working away, and a woman was sitting with a large spinning wheel doubling yarn. Bonny little children were playing about and young boys and girls passed us, carefree and laughing.

The general drabness was probably due to the absence of colour in the clothes. Almost everybody, man and woman of child had a dark blue or black shirt or gown. I like the Chinese dress. If properly made, it is sweet and graceful, and it is obviously efficient from the point of view of work. Essentially it consists of a shirt and trouser both for boys and girls. The shirt is close-fitting and may be long or short. The older girls often wear a long gown reaching down to their ankles but slit on oneside up to the knee. This long gown is very attractive, but not much good from the utilitarian point of view.

HAT-UMBRELLA COMBINE

The Chinese porters and workers all use straw or bamboo sun hats. In Hanoi I saw every working man and woman wearing this, an inverted basket-like sun hat. It was cheap, light and a good protection against the sun. Sometimes the brim was as broad as to function as an umbrella also in case of rain. I think our Indian peasant should be encouraged to make and wear some such kind of sun-hats.

It will be a great help to him. I believe that sun-hats made of bamboo or some reeds are worn in Orissa and Malabar.

At dinner I met Prof. Tien Tuan Sen, Mr. K. T. Huang, a mining expert, and Mr. Hain Sung, the director general of posts for China, and had a very interesting conversation with them.

I have been shown a provisional programme drawn up for me in Chungking. This is a heavy programme but an interesting one. I shall reach Chungking to-morrow noon and probably stay there for a week. I am likely to broadcast on the radio.

I cannot quite get over the fact that yesterday morning I was in Calcutta and since then I have passed Burma, Siam, and Indo-China and am now in China. It is difficult to adjust oneself to these rapid changes. How our minds lag behind modern conditions.

We insist on thinking in terms of a dead yesterday and refuse to participate in our heritage of to-day. Is it surprising that there is so much conflict and trobule in this world?—United Press.

KARNATAK DAY BY DAY

Nariman Visits Bijapur, Mysore University & Silk Industry

(From Our Correspondent)

BIJAPUR, Sept. 2.

Shri. K. F. Nariman, the veteran Congress leader of Bombay, arrived at Bijapur on Wednesday last and was given a warm welcome by local enthusiasts of the 'Forward Bloc.' On Thursday evening, he addressed a large public meeting. Shri. Rangarao Tilgul, an old Congressman, presided.

KAMATH'S TOUR

Shri. H. V. Kamath, the Organising Secretary of the All-India Forward Bloc, will tour the province of Karnatak in the second week of September. His presence will be utilised to establish a number of branches of the 'Forward Bloc.'

PRCHIBITION IN KARWAR

Hearty reception awaits the introduction of Prohibition in the Karwar District early this month. Shri Vallabhbhai Patel was invited to inaugurate the scheme, but he has declined, on account of the international situation.

GOKAK WORKERS

The statement in the Gokak Mill Dispute continues. Attempts were made last week to ease the existing tension among the mill-management and workers. Some Congress leaders of Belgaum visited the place and advised patience and moderation on the part of workers. At the same time they are inducing the management to re-engage the dismissed workers.

ARYANAYAKAM'S TOUR

Mr. Aryanayakam of the Wardha Training Institute visited Dharwar and delivered a series of lectures on 'Adult Education.' He later addressed the students of Karnatak College.

The Campaign of 'Adult Education' is vigorously carried on in Karnatak and particularly in the Dharwar district.

MYSORE SATYAGRAHA

There is a lull in the Satyagraha movement that is carried on in the Mysore State. Shri. T. Siddhalingaih, the president of the State Congress, has cried halt to direct action till September in order to give time to the Government to reconsider their attitude to the popular demands.

The K. P. C. C. has deputed its President, Shri S. K. Hosmani, to Mysore to acquaint itself with the first-hand information of the situation there.

SAVARKAR'S VISIT TO DHARWAR

Shri. V. D. Savarkar, President of the Hindu Mahasabha will be in Dharwar on the 23rd of this month. Shri, Sunthankar, a pleader, is in charge of his Karnatak Programme.

GERMAN RESIDENTS OF DHARWAR

The German Residents of Dharwar, including the missionaries, are served with an order not to quit the Municipal limits of Dharwar.

MYSORE UNIVERSITY AND SILK INDUSTRY

The Mysore University, at its general meeting, has decided to institute a course of higher education in Silk Industry from 1940

BAN ON MOVEMENT OF FODDER

(Continued from page 14)

ine areas, including Kathiawad. The Bombay measure I consider not only to be necessary but conducive to the interest as well of the whole of the States part of the Province as of the British part. I call it an act of voluntary federation. The reader must not quarrel with the stretch of the meaning of the word.

This little act introduces the reader to what can become a big act of voluntary federation. I reproduced the other day a letter from a correspondent suggesting a federation of the Kathiawar States in many matters of common interest. The correspondent's ultimate aim was political federation. What I contemplate has nothing to do with politics. My present and ultimate aim here is purely humanitarian.

If the Kathiawad States would voluntarily federate, say, for water, forests and roads, purely for saving life, there would be no danger of a water famine such as threatens that cluster of States. There are States rich enough who can provide water for the whole of Kathiawar. I know it cannot be done in a day. But the dog in the manger policy followed in Kathiawad has made impossible any scheme of big water-works. Kathiawad has fairly good rivers and hills. There is no limit to the possibility of artesian wells. If only all the States will combine and the rich ones will use their riches for the common good, they will be saved the awful prospect of people and cattle having to die of thirst. I have faith that it is possible for Kathiawad to ensure a proper supply of water even in dry years. But no common waterworks will answer the purpose for all time unless there is a long-view scheme of afforestation. There are practically no forests in Kathiawad. The princes and the people have to combine to plant trees on an extensive scale. This cannot be done unless the States and the people regard the whole of Kathiawad as their joint and common land and have wisdom enough to desire to live on their land without the perpetual dread of having to die of thirst when the god of rain stops supplies.

8,000 WORKERS AFFECTED

Labour Trouble At Faizabad

(From A Correspondent.)

FAIZABAD, (By Mail).

The Secretary, Majdoor Sabha, writes:—

It is the 8th day of Labour crises at Faizabad. Number of unemployed workers has reached about 8,000.

Last night a mammoth procession of workers was taken out by the Majdoor Sabha and a meeting was held in mohalla "Dull," in which Mr. Sher Khan of Cawnpore Mr. Hafijn Rahman and Mr. Hassamukrria spoke on need of unity. The Labour Officer is expected shortly. Mazdoor Sabha has prepared the demands of the workers to be put before him.

Sec. 144 has not been withdrawn by the District authorities as yet.

PUBLIC HEALTH GRANT STOPPED

U. P. Govt.'s Action And Allahabad D.L.B.

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 3.

A curious situation has developed here by the withdrawal of public Health grant to Local District Board by Government. The Board served Sanitary Inspectors serving under it with notices, dispensing with their services.

GOVT'S. REMINDER.

Government, however, are in no mood to take the rebuff lying down. It is now impressed upon the Board that it is its obligation under the District Boards Act to make provision for sanitation and has urged the Board to retain the services of sanitary inspectors.

The Board's contention of financial difficulty stands in their way.

ARYA CAMP AT CHANDA CLOSED

(From A Correspondent.)

CHANDA, Aug. 29.

An enthusiastic and grand send off was given to Pandit Dharma Vir Vedalankar, President of the Arya Satyagrah Samiti, Chanda, and his co-workers at a crowded public meeting held on 28th August last. Next day a large number of citizens of Chanda was also present at the Railway Station to give Panditji a hearty send off to Delhi Via Manmad.

Our Readers' Views

Education

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—All over Bombay Presidency people have read the sweetest words of sympathy towards those, who are financially unable to pursue the university courses. Mr. Masani has distinguished between "Preparing for life" and "Preparing for livelihood." But most humbly and giving due deference to his age, I may say 'preparing for life' does include, and must include—'preparing for livelihood'. In the real sense of Education, preparation for livelihood—the Bread and Butter aim—is the foundation of the magnificent edifice of cultural aim. Life and livelihood should not be severed. To an impartial eye education—in our country only—is an antipodes of Bread. In the game of see-saw they never meet. While one is coming upwards the other is going the other direction. In many provinces, countries and nations some provisions are made for the employees; and here, even night colleges are not allowed only because it brings a directed distressing bearing on the day colleges. "Only to maintain the colleges rather than educating the public" has become the sole paramount ideal before our dear Alma Mater, and the so-called our national leaders and the so-called champions of Education turn their deaf ears to the uproars among those who cannot fill in college terms due to their financial and other circumstances.

India is a country of villages. Most reasonably we can say that colleges cannot be opened in villages and towns, though the idea cannot be called entirely irrational. Most students come from the lower middle class; decidedly the inhabitants of villages and towns—mofussil.

Those seekers of Higher Education run into debts due to the expenses in cities. Major part of them sacrifices education for the sake of Bread. Bread and Education are intentionally kept at variance. Those who go in for Bread-earning share the lot of getting the gates of The University slammed on their faces.

If the poor people cannot get higher Education because of their short purse, the university should reach higher Education to them; i.e. university should make such adjustments as to enable them to get it. If mountain does not come to Mohamed then Mohamed should go to mountain. It is up to our dear Alma Mater to see that taste and liking are created and maintained among her children. One costly course for one child and another for the other; such words do not become our dear Alma Mater.

From the very beginning of History the sun never rose to see this kind of monopoly of education done away with. Before that every thing is dark and blank to us. At present, too, the spectre of the tyranny is still haunting our nation, although under the shameless guise of the expensiveness and the costliness of the higher education, accompanied by the irrational rules and regulations of the university. The rules regarding the compulsory attendance is not only useless but is a hindrance to the cause of Education, in its real sense,—nay, it is a big boulder intentionally interposed between Education and the runners after it, on the already thorny way to it. It is an obstruction in the way to Education, lest the lower class shall get equiped with it to fight its way towards its liberation.

All the champions of Education shall be getting the heartiest thanks from so many victims of this cold and cruel regulation regarding the compulsion of attendance, if this monopoly of getting Higher Education of the well-to-do people only, is sternly dispensed with. After that people shall automatically cease to speak of the university as "A Money Making Institute".

Then and then only all shall say that these people make their high sounding orations not for the applause and cheers from the audience, but they say with their hearts in it.—Yours etc.

SARAT K. DESHPANDDAY.

Property Tax

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You are aware that to recoup the loss of revenue owing to the present prohibition policy of our Bombay Government, the Govment has levied "inter alia" a new tax called "the Urban immovable Property-tax" from the current financial year. Different opinions are held as to whether the said tax is illegal and 'ultra vires' and not within the competence of the Provincial Government to impose. The property-owners have in a majority of cases waited to see the result of the test cases which have been filed in the Bombay High Court challenging the legality of the levy of the said tax and the said cases are subjudice before the High Court at Bombay.

The Bombay Government issued a communique that each property owner should pay the tax under protest and file a suit for himself for refund. (A copy of the said communique is enclosed herewith for ready reference.) To avoid such litigation between the Public and the Government a very simple suggestion was made to the local Government that an understanding may be reached that in the event of a decision being given by the highest Tribunal of the land holding the said Urban Immovable Property-tax as illegal and "ultra vires", the Bombay Municipality and the local Government should refund the same to the property-owners, instead of forcing the property-owners to give usual statutory notices and then filing suits for refund of the said tax in every case within the period allowed by Law. It is to be regretted that no satisfactory response has been given to the said suggestion which would have avoided multiplicity of proceedings. It is but fair that the authorities should have consented to this simple course whereby costs and waste of time would have been saved. Instead the Municipality issues notices with threats of distress warrants and the Government has thought fit to say that there is wrong agitation and, therefore, a penalizing bill is sought to be introduced with a threat that failure to pay the tax would make the property-owners liable to pay a penalty to the extent of the amount of such tax, and that such tax and penalty is to be a first charge notwithstanding any existing laws, and thereby giving a retrospective effect to the said bill. It is to be regretted that the present popular Ministry should have thought fit to bring such a bill before the Legislature instead of giving favourable consideration to the above proposal and issuing an official communique to record an understanding to refund the said tax in the event of the same being held illegal and 'ultra vires' by the highest Tribunal of the land. If such an understanding is arrived at, there can be no difficulty as is experienced now because the people will then be rest assured that the Government does not force on them unnecessary litigation as indicated by the communique. If this appeal on behalf of the public receives sympathetic response there would be no necessity for the penalizing bill to be introduced before the Legislature. I trust even now this appeal will meet the approval of our Bombay Government and they will not introduce the penalizing bill as they intend to do in the ensuing sessions of the Legislature.—Yours, etc.

ABDULLA MAJIDRAK.

Asavas And Arishtas

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is singularly unfortunate that Congress Government in their enthusiasm to enforce Prohibition have prohibited harmless things such as Asavas and Arishtas. No one with a sense of responsibility and with the good of the people at heart would ever raise his finger against such a social reform. They are as everybody knows completely innocuous and no one has heard of any incident in which they have caused intoxication nor have their dose ever caused rioting, etc. Again a fear expressed by some that they will be used as substitutes for Alcoholic drinks. But let me assure them, here and now, that barring some few like Drakshasav, the taste and smell of the rest have nothing to commend to a drunkard e.g. Kumari Asav.

At the beginning of the Congress regime people had every high hopes. They thought that Swadeshi Industries would enlist support of Government. But their long cherished expectation have been completely defeated by now. True, that Dr. Gilder has done a great service in giving Governmental recognition to Aurvedic Institutes. At the same time however, he has placed a live coal upon our income from an up-till-now legitimate business. The cause of prevention of disease is in no way less impaired. I, therefore, request the Government to exclude the Asavas and Arishtas from the prohibited list and appoint a committee to consider if a ban was necessary in the case of any particular Asavas or Arishtas.

In the meantime Government should take prompt measures to meet the demands of the public. It is really regrettable that no proper arrangements have been made for granting of licences nor is it deemed, it seems, to be anybody's business to supply with proper information those who approach the office for that purpose. This has caused great inconvenience to businessmen, much loss to manufacturers and unnecessary nuisance to the public. Would it not have been better had the Government made the necessary preparation first and introduced Prohibition later?—Yours, etc

VAIDYA KARVE.

B. B. & C. I. Ry. And Wicket Gates

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Thousands of persons travel every day by the B. B. and C. I. Railway trains. But the rush of passengers is generally very great both in the mornings and in the evenings. They have all to pass, one by one, through those wicket gates. Sometimes several minutes elapse before one gets his turn. This is always annoying, but it is extremely annoying in this rainy season when one stands a chance of getting uncomfortable owing to the presence of so many wet umbrellas. The big gates are seldom thrown open. Whenever any train comes, the whole army of Railway employees throngs at the gates perhaps in the hope of catching a passenger travelling without a pass or without a ticket. The officials think that it is the criminals who are travelling and not gentlemen. I, therefore, very strongly protest against the continuance of the wicket gates, and call upon the Railway Company to replace the present savage method by some humane method, as is the case with the G. I. P. Railway. If they are afraid of ticketless passengers, they should increase their staff of ticket-checkers so that they may be able to check the tickets in the moving trains. Will the Company rise to the occasion, or should we wait for this reform for the time this Railway is taken over by Government? —Yours, etc.

"DISGUSTED."

JATHA ARRESTED

Another Satyagraha Camp Opened

(From Our Correspondent)

MUTTRA, (By Mail).

A Jatha of Satyagrahis, sent from Satyagraha Camp at Sonkh, reached Bharatpur and unfurled the Prajamandal flag near Lachhamanji's temple. The police immediately arrived on the scene and arrested the Satyagrahis. In attempting to snatch the flags from the Satyagrahis the police so handled them that Mr. Bhajanlal., the leader of the Jatha sustained minor injuries. His Dhoti and Kurta both were torn. Then they were put into a tonga and were taken to the Kotwali. Mr. Bhajanlal in the evening was taken to Rareh on foot and from their was taken in a lorry to Muttra where he was released.

Mr. Madho Singh his companion, has been sentenced to undergo one year R. I. Mr Bhajanlal, after giving his statement in the Satyagraha Camp at Muttra as to what happened to his Jatha, has left for Sonkh again and will again lead another Jatha after two days.

ANOTHER CAMP OPENED

Pt. Rewatisharan Sharma of the Prajamandal performed the opening ceremony of the Satyagraha Camp in village Daudnore.

HINDI SHORTHAND COMPETITION

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 2.

The Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Allahabad, has decided to hold an All-India competition in Hindi shorthand on October 8 next. Hindi Shorthand students from any province and of any system can take part in this competition. The only restriction is that they will have to transcribe the speeches in Devnagri character. The minimum speed required is 150 words per minute.

A Gold and silver medal will be awarded to the competitors standing first and second respectively. A certificate of merit will be awarded to the students who pass the examination according to the rules of the Sammelan. The last date for sending the application is September 21. No application will be entertained after this date. —United Press.

RANCHI: Mr. Jagatharainlal, M.L.A., Parliamentary Secretary, visited Jamshedpur to study the situation in the Steel Wire Products Company, where the strike is still continuing.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, Sept. 2.

B I S N s.s. Barpeta of 1892 reg tons Capt J L Durkee arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports and Karachi with passengers and general cargo

B I S N s.s. Takliwa of 5742 reg tons Capt T W Wordengham arrived from Durban via African Ports and Bedi Bunder with passengers and general cargo

B I S N s.s. Duranda of 4454 reg tons Capt A A Parker arrived from Middlesbrough via Antwerp London Port Said Suez and Aden with passengers horses and general cargo

Turner Morrison s.s. Subadar of 3397 reg tons Capt H W Palmer arrived from Calcutta Madras and Coast Ports with coal and general cargo

SAILED

Burmah Shell Oil S and D s.s. Badarpur of 4949 reg tons Capt G Booth sailed for Rangoon with local and same bottom cargo

Ralli Bros s.s. Mount Othrys of 2956 reg tons Capt N Angelinakis sailed for Port Said for orders via Karachi with local cargo

P and O S N s.s. Canton of 9255 reg tons Capt H M Jack sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers local and same bottom cargo

B I S N s.s. Gazana of 3191 reg tons Capt H E Graham sailed for Tuticorin in water ballast

Scindia Steam Nvg. s.s. Jalaveera of 3089 reg tons Capt W J Turner sailed for Rangoon via Tuticorin and Colombo with local cargo

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 2-9-39.

S S Nurmahal (TM) for Tuticorin Colombo and Rangoon

S S Durenda (MM) for Kathiawar Ports Karachi Red Sea Ports Europe and American Ports

S S British Trader (Ang Ira Oil) for Abadan

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Sept. 2.

3 Britannia 5276 Glasgow 8-9 Anchor Line
4 Durenda 4454 NF NF M M
10 Vita 1956 Karachi NF M M
12 Lahore 3161 Sydney 4-9 M M
13 Vasna 2026 NF NF P Sea T Officer
14 Cathay 8746 N F N F P Sea T Officer
16 Mount Othrys 2958 Port Said 2-9 Ralli Bros

VICTORIA DOCK

5 Victoria Marie 682 M Coast 2-9 Merchant S N
6 Gazana 3191 Rangoon 3-9 M M
12/13 Orna 4030 Calcutta 4-9 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

B Sophie Marie 677 Karachi 2-9 Merchant S N
E Haideri 912 Karachi 2-9 S Hassum
F Jehangir 2157 N F N F T Morrison
H Shrivati 250 NF NF Malabar Steamship
H Revati 232 NF NF Malabar Steamship
M Kalmarsund IX 611 N F N F Merchant S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON
Maloja 7-9-39 P and O S N
FROM LIVERPOOL
Clan Macinnes 8-9-39 J Finlay
Circassia 8-9-39 Anchor Line
FROM NEW YORK
Pres. Van Buren 7-9-39 F F Campbell
Chattanooga City 5-9-39 M M
Pres. Harrison 21-9-39 F F Campbell
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Melbourne Maru 18-9-39 O S Kaisha
Carthage 15-9-39 P and O S N
Zinzan Maru 17-9-39 N Y Kaisha
Penang Maru 14-9-39 N Y Kaisya
London Maru 8-9-39 O S K Kaisya
FROM SYDNEY
Narkunda 8-9-39 P and O S N
FROM DURBAN
Karanja 16-9-39 M M
FROM KARACHI
Toyama Maru 4-9-39 N Y Kaisha

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON
Narkunda 9-9-39 P and O S N
Carthage 16-9-39 P and O S N
FOR LIVERPOOL
Britannia 8-9-39 Anchor Line
FOR NEW YORK
Pres Van Buren 9-9-39 F F Campbell
City Bedford 4-9-39 F F Campbell
Pres Harrison 23-9-39 F F Campbell
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
Vitorlock 7-9-39 N Y Kaisha
Ryuhuku Maru 8-9-39 O S K Kaisya
Toyama Maru 9-9-39 N Y Kaisha
Tango Maru 13-9-39 N Y Kaisha
London Maru 25-9-39 O S K Kaisya
Melbourne Maru 30-9-39 O S K Kaisya
FOR SYDNEY
Lahore 4-9-39 M M
Maloja 7-9-39 P and O S N
FOR BASRA
Barpeta 6-9-39 M M
Valera 7-9-39 M M
FOR DURBAN
Takliwa 13-9-39 M M
Karanja 27-9-39 M M
FOR ABADAN
Br. Trader 7-9-39 Ang Ira Oil
FOR JEDDAH
Jehangir 14-9-39 T Morrison
FOR CALCUTTA
Orna 4-9-39 M M
Silverteak 4-9-39 Volkart Bros
FOR MAURITIUS
Akbar 14-9-39 T Morrison
FOR KARACHI
Tango Maru 4-9-39 N Y Kaisha

B.P.T. GENERAL LANDING DATES.
S S Gazana 1-9-39
S S Sophie Marie 31-8-39
S S Bhadravati 1-9-39
S S Janaki 31-8-39
S S British Trader 30-8-39
S S Jalaveera 1-9-39
S S Haideri 1-9-39
S S Sophie Marie 1-9-39
S S Ranpura (boats) 1-9-39

EXPORTS

S S Britannia for Liverpool: 19 bales cotton twist waste G M Vyas; 100 bales cotton waste M Chandulal; 100 bales wool raw The Eastern Wool Trading

For Manchester: 75 bales cotton twist waste V A Save; 127 bales cotton waste G M Vyas; 200 bales cotton waste M Chandulal; 100 bales cotton twist waste M Chandulal; 50 bales cotton waste C Jairam

S S Lahore for Sydney: 124 bags myrabollams P Mathradas

S S City of Bedford for Montreal: 1100 bags gr nut kernels S M Rajgor; 40 bags turmeric powder S M Rajgor; 124 bags mustardseed S M Rajgor

For Philadelphia: 73 bales wool raw C Lister

For Norfolk: 800 bags myrabollams crushed H Bhagwandas

For Baltimore: 400 bags myrabollams K Tricamji

For New York: 132 bales wool raw C Lister

S S City of Dundee for Manchester: 2950 bags leenseed B Maheshwari; 600 bags linseed P Haridas

For Liverpool: 560 bags gr nut cake meal K Devchand; 660 bags linseed exp K Devchand; 700 bags gr nut oil cake exp P Haridas

S S Tango Maru for Kobe: 7 tons old steel scrap A Popatlal and Sons

S S Canton for London: 12 bales tanned goat skins The Anglo Siam Coptn.; 7 bales tanned sheep skins The Anglo Siam Coptn; 20 bags gum E Mauji

S S Mount Othrys for Port Said for orders: 1341 bags gr nut oil cakes Ralli Bros

IMPORTS

S S Cranfield Agent M Mackenzie from Rangoon: 12185 bags rice; 100 dms wax; 173 dms oil; 88187 pcs and bdls teak wood

From Cochin: 65 bags cocoanuts; 254 bdls coir rope

S S Sirsa Agent M Mackenzie from Calcutta: 270 dms linseed oil; 451 pkgs paint; 670 dms red lead dry; 72 pcs lead ingot; 3348 pcs c i pipes; 3691 cut pcs pipes; 103 pkgs yellow rope; 166 bales h cloth; 58 cases elect fans; 2220 pcs c i fittings; 256 bags betelnuts; 50 pkgs antimony sulphide powder; 247 bags biri leaves; 39 cases playing cards; 84 cases books; 57 cases canes; 66 cases medicines; 401 coils manila rope; 646 pkgs structural steel material 103 bags barbati; 300 bag khari earth; 100 bales jute canvas; 236 bales gunny bags; 2550 bags rice; 3697 chests tea; 40 kegs catric acid (powder)

From Chittagong: 8372 bags cotton seed.

From Colombo: 2300 bags copra; 131 cyl oil; 913 slabs zinc; 225 bags arecanuts; 120 bags wheat flour; 80 cases milk powder; 50 bars silver

From Madras: 54 cases aerated water

S S British Premier Agent Anglo-Iranian Oil (India) from Abadan: 8673 tons furnace oil in bulk

S S Nawab Agent Turner Morrison from Rangoon: 2770 bags rice.

From Cochin: 281 bags cocoanuts; 40 pkgs vegetables; 306 bdls coir rope; 302 bdls coir yarn

From Calicut: 491 bdls coir rope; 170 bags groundnuts; 103 bdls coir yarn

S S Jehangir V 134 Agent Turner Morrison from Jeddah: 14 pkgs species

From Aden: 103 bags chora; 50 nos. empty barrels; 640 nos empty iron drums.

PIECE-GOODS

Bombay Sept. 1.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Grey, Unbleached.—				
Longcloth (Standard Quality)	per lb.	0	8	6
Longcloth (Fine Quality)	,,	0	13	3
Shirtings	,,	0	8	5
Shirtings (Vegetable Quality)	,,	0	7	9
Leopard Cloth	,,	0	8	2
Dhoties upto ½" nakhi Border)	,,	0	9	6
Drills	,,	0	7	6
Domestrics	,,	0	7	1
Domestics	,,	0	7	0
Chadars	,,	0	8	9
White Bleached—				
Longcloth	per piece	9	8	0
Drill	,,	7	4	11
Yarn.—				
4s (All Waste)	per lb.	0	3	0
6½s (All Waste)	,,	0	3	5
8½s	,,	0	4	3
10½s	,,	0	4	7
12½s	,,	0	4	10
16s	,,	0	5	5
20s	,,	0	6	2
24s	,,	0	6	10
32s	,,	0	8	1
60s	,,	0	12	9
80s	,,	1	4	2

TAPTI IN FLOODS IN SURAT DISTRICT

SURAT, September 2.

River Tapti is in floods this morning at a level of 75 1/2 feet has been reached and it is expected to rise further. As regards low level parts of the city and villages precautionary steps have been taken Traffic of surrounding villages will be closed if necessary.

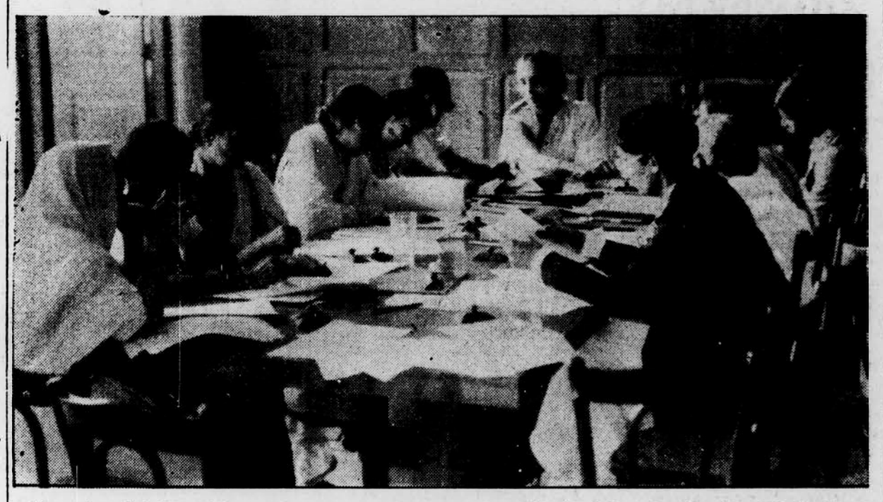
River police are guarding Hope bridge.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Sept. 2.

Wheat	2,311	cwts.
Linseed	1,451	cwts.
Gingellyseed	41	cwts.
Groundnuts	4,708	cwts.
Castorseed	1,469	cwts.
Rice	10,797	cwts.
Myrabollams	616	cwts.
Cottonseed	1,584	cwts.
Mowrasee d	84	cwts.
Gram	528	cwts.
Joowar	3,365	cwts.
Maize	73	cwts.
Barley	150	cwts.
Bajree	182	cwts.

Indian Women At National Planning



Women's Sub-Committee met at National Planning Committee's Office, Bombay, Rani Rajwade, Chairman, (centre) presiding.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILLS CLOTH

BOMBAY, Sept. 1.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Heavy Sheeting.—	per lb.			
Textile	,,	0	7	3
Bradbury	,,	0	6	1½
E. D. S. Group	,,	0	6	3
Sasoon	,,	0	6	0
Century	,,	0	6	1½
Toyo Podar	,,	0	6	6
Simplex	,,	0	6	4½
Madhusudan	,,	0	6	1½
Long Cloth (full weight In. 36—38)	92½—93½			
Mahal Brand	,,	0	8	7½
Madari Brand	,,	0	8	3
Daud Saheb	,,	0	8	3
Long Cloth X Quality—				
Apollo	,,	0	8	4½
Edsu	,,	0	8	3
Century	,,	0	8	3
Jam	,,	0	8	6
Textile	,,	0	8	3
Spring	,,	0	8	4½
Madhusudan	,,	0	8	3
Victoria	,,	0	7	7½
Long Cloth Satin Calender 34—42 In.—				
Textile (Hand)	,,	0	8	3
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0	8	1½
Century (Bugal)	,,	0	7	10½
Pehlad Siwala	,,	0	7	½
Madhusudan	,,	0	7	9
Jubilee	,,	0	7	1½
High Class Long Cloth (Edsu Mill)—				
8801—351	per piece	5	14	0
9821—656	,,	5	8	0
1220—181	,,	5	1	0
542—352	,,	6	5	0
4141—657	,,	6	0	0
1400—191	,,	5	6	0
549-353	,,	6	10	0
81810-658	,,	6	6	0
772	,,	4	13	0
773	,,	5	2	0
Long Cloth Vegetable—				
Apollo	per lb.	0	7	7½
Edsu	,,	0	7	7½
Century	,,	0	7	3
Madhusudan	,,	0	7	3
Moon	,,	0	7	6
Salita—				
1215 Madhusudan	,,	0	7	1½
1215 Sassoon	,,	0	7	5
AAA Billi	,,	6	10	0
6200 Moon	,,	7	4	0
Dhoties 7—8—9 Yards—				
Spring Mill (Balance)	,,	0	9	6
Crown	,,	0	9	6
Barsi	,,	0	0	0
Dhoties 10 Yards—				
Spring Mills (Balance)	,,	0	8	9
Barsi	,,	0	0	0
Crown 4310	,,	0	9	0
Gin Coloured —				
B 1515 Ratilal	per piece	6	10	0
1415 Ratilal	,,	5	12	0
799	,,	7	10	0
4151 Spring	,,	7	10	0
979 Kohinoor	,,	6	10	0
Jang Century	,,	7	7	0
M.B.W. Century	,,	7	7	0
Dhoti Mahin 44x10—				
115 Victoria	per lb	0	9	6
2142 Western	,,	0	9	6
Lepad Big Size—				
Crown	,,	0	8	0
Hindustan	,,	0	8	0
Apollo	,,	0	8	0
Edsu	,,	0	8	0
Spring	,,	0	8	3
Textile	,,	0	8	½
Century	,,	0	8	0
Madhusudan	,,	0	8	½
Lepad Small Size—				
Century	,,	0	7	10½
Madhusudan	,,	0	8	0
Textile	,,	0	8	½
Spring	,,	0	8	3
Dukdi Yards 12-13-14—				
9712 Kamala	,,	0	9	0
5250 E. Keshri	,,	2	1	6
8712 Kalyan	,,	0	10	0
8712 Shri Nivas	,,	0	9	7½
72250 Murarji	,,	1	14	6
9550 China	,,	2	2	3
8550 City	,,	2	0	0
9359 Moon	,,	2	0	6
9093 E.D.S.	,,	1	12	6

Mr. Madhavlal M. Bhatt, President of the Association of Indian Industries, Bombay, which held its annual general meeting last week.

PROF. RANGA PLEADS FOR UNITY

NIDUBROLU, Sept. 1

Inaugurating the "National Struggle Week" celebrations here Prof. N. G. Ranga, M.L.A. (Central), suggested the convening of an all-party conference of Congressmen, at the invitation of Mahatma Gandhi, to chalk out a programme for the national struggle.

"I feel sure," Prof. Ranga added, "that patriotism and statesmanship will help us to achieve success at that conference and after, if only Mahatmaji gives the lead demanded of him by our country and the world situation. I have every confidence that once this lead is given, British Imperialism will be obliged to come to terms with our nation."

Concluding the speaker observed: "If we fail to achieve this united leadership, we will be missing a golden opportunity provided by this extraordinary crisis; and if we persist in our present 'frog in the well,' policy we will be abdicating our statesmanship and condemning ourselves as the worst enemies of future generations."—United Press.

NO TRESPASS

High Court Turns Down "Typewriters Case" Revision Appeal

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Sen heard at the High Court at Bombay the revision appeal filed by Mr. Govind Mahadeo Vipradas, against the judgement of the lower Court.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, appearing for the petitioner briefly narrated the incident, when the alleged theft of 13 Typewriter machines was committed from the Special Typewriter Co., at Girgaum Road, owned by the complainant, by Kharwandikar, Mhatre, a Tailor and Raghunath Mahadeo, a brother of the petitioner. The respondents were charged under various Sections of the Indian Penal Code, accusing for theft, voluntary hurt, criminal trespass, etc., and a process was prayed for against them. The learned Magistrate at Girgaum Police Court had dismissed the notice.

Mr. Desai's contention was that the judgment of the Magistrate was bad in law on more than one grounds.

The Chief Justice: "Is it not a Civil Suit?"

Mr. Desai: "Certainly not, Your Lordship." This is a fit case for a Criminal Court, wherein a criminal trespass was committed by the respondents in addition to voluntary hurt to the complainant, intimation and theft of 13 typewriter machines.

The Chief Justice opined that a brother had entered into the premises and hence there was no trespass.

Mr. Desai emphasised that the brother had not entered alone but there were two other outsiders and a number of coolies.

The Chief Justice: "There is nothing wrong, if a man enters into the premises of his brother with his friends and coolies to remove the typewriters." Thus observing the Chief Justice dismissed the revision appeal.

The First Land Mortgage Bank in Baroda state with a capital of Rs. 1,00,000 loaned by the State has been inaugurated at Navsari and will shortly commence advancing loans to residents of the District in the scheme of debt redemption sanctioned by the State.

PLAN WITH VISION OF FUTURE

Inspiration Must Come From Masses, Says Hon. Mrs. Pandit

BOMBAY, Sept. 2.

The Women's Sub-Committee of the National Planning Committee held its first meeting to-day with Rani Rajawade in the chair. The Hon'ble Mrs. Vijaylakshmi Pandit, Minister for Local Self-Government, U. P., Mrs. Subbaroyan, M. L. A. (Central), Mrs. Lila Roy, from Calcutta, Mrs. Gangaben Joshi, Miss Mridula Sarabai Secretary of the Committee, and others attended.

Rani Rajawade in her introductory speech explained the purpose of the National Planning Committee, and its Women's Sub-Committee. It was, she said, a recognition granted by the Planning Committee to the great advance made by the women in this country. She continued: "We have to lay down the line of our future. Planning is an attempt to control environments. It is true that for such planning full freedom is necessary; the National Planning Committee framed its plan on that supposition. It, however, considered the present difficulties and handicaps due to various restrictions in our freedom. But our plan should be so evolved that they will fall into a proper co-ordinated action when freedom comes."

Miss Mridula Sarabhai gave a brief report of the work hitherto done by the sub-committee.

MRS. PANDIT'S SPEECH.

The Hon'ble Mrs. Pandit also addressed the sub-committee. She said that it was necessary to visualise what future they were aiming at. "It is in this future vision" she said, "that we have to plan the women's role. Our aim should be to evolve a plan which is indigenous and which will be beneficial to our country. The inspiration for such a plan should come from the masses and not from the top".

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR WOMEN.

The "United Press" understands that to-day's meeting of the Women's Sub-Committee decided that the questionnaire drafted by it should be distributed to the various provincial centres and through the conveners of these centres to the general body of women workers.

It was also decided to get the questionnaire translated into the various provincial languages. An attempt should be made through newspapers and radio talks to educate women of the country on the general line of the Planning Committee's work.

The Sub-Committee adjourned to meet again to-morrow at 12 noon.

The Transport Sub-Committee also held its first sitting this afternoon under the chairmanship of Dr. D. R Gadgil. Prof. M. K. Ghosh of Allahabad, Mr. Nurmahammad Chinoy, Mr. A. J. Pranell of the Nizam State Railway, Dr. N. Sannyal from Bengal and Mr. M. A. Master, General Manager of the Scindia Company, attended.

The Committee discussed various problems of transport in which Dr. Sannyal and Mr. Master participated.

The 'United Press" learns that it was agreed at the meeting that the office would prepare a summary of replies received to the questionnaire sent and thereafter further questions, if any, would be prepared for collection of complete set of data relating to all forms of transport including railways, coastal and overseas shipping, road vehicles, inland steamer and other water-ways transport as well as air transport.

The Committee, it is understood, will have another sitting in October next in Bombay when specific recommendations will be considered.—United Press.

MEANING OF STALIN'S MOVE

(Continued from Page 6).

but they are too ill-equipped to attack.

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The Siegfried Line may not be quite as solid as the Germans suppose, but it is solid enough to make any French attempt to break through it cruelly costly, if not suicidal. But the French, it may be said, can invade the plain of Lombardy. Are we sure that Italy will, at the start, declare war?

She may observe an armed neutrality, and try to secure what she wants by blackmail. But in that event, the Western Powers could neither effectively blockade the Axis, nor deliver any decisive counter-attack.

The war in the West could be confined (a) to long-range artillery duels between the Maginot and Siegfried Lines, (b) the destruction of commerce by both sides at sea, and (c) the struggle in the air.

In these conditions, it is not easy to see how the Western Powers, even if they do well at sea and in the air, can by any military reckoning achieve a decision.

★

Finally, Stalin has by this act postponed the hope of a revolution in Germany. The masses will not revolt for Poland's sake, and, thanks to Russia, they are not likely to suffer excessively from a blockade.

The heaviest count in the indictment against Stalin's policy is that it has betrayed the German working-class and the cause of Europe's liberation.

Such calculations as these are passing through the minds of statesmen and soldiers in every capital in Europe. The Poles face the gravest decision in the short history of their resurrected State.

If they resist they know that no direct help can reach them, and their fate may be not only dismemberment but the loss of all effective independence.

Mr. Chamberlain in his statement on Thursday, spoke of the desirability of negotiation. Has Hitler ever negotiated? He knows one way only of imposing his will, and that is by menace and violence. If he should consent to talk it will only be to make known his commands.

The Poles are a spirited people: we shall presently know their decision. No one in this island doubts that if they take the heroic decision to resist, this country and France will honour their pledges.

We who are Socialists, faced by Stalin's action, have now to act with our horizon narrowed by his retreat. The decisive consideration for us is that every success for Hitler and the Axis, whether it be won by diplomacy or by arms, means a defeat for freedom and the further enslavement of the working-class.

Our own liberties are in the balance, as they were when the Spaniards and the Czechs went under. Our simple duty at this moment is to do all that in us lies to defeat the enemy of any civilisation worth preserving. To go under without fighting would be to doom all Europe to slavery.

But it is also our duty to keep our minds free and our purposes our own. This decision has come with the odds loaded against us not solely by Stalin's act. We are paying for the folly of our rulers at Geneva, in Spain and at Munich.

These are not the men to carry our flag to victory. Nor is our enemy, if it comes to war, the German people. Our enemy is Fascism, whether open or concealed.

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REMOVAL OF THORNS FROM FORESTS

The Government of Bombay has decided to grant the privilege of free removal of certain species of thorns in headloads of cartloads or both from open forest for agricultural and domestic purposes and not for sale or barter to a number of forest and non-forest villages in the following districts: Broach and Panch Mahals, Thana, Nasik, Surat, Kolaba, East Khandesh, West Khandesh, Kanara, Belgaum and Dharwar

Carts will be allowed to go off the recognised tracks within a quarter of mile of the area of supply in open areas but only along recognised tracks in closed areas. Free permits for removal of thorns in cartloads will be issued to the villagers, who are entitled to it by the Round and Depot officers as and when required from 1st November to 31st June of each year.

Government has also issued orders that permits, though they are to be granted free of charge should be insisted on, for the removal of earth and stones.

Additional particulars can be obtained from the Divisional Forest Officers of the districts concerned.

REVOLUTIONARIES BUSY IN U. P.?

Theft Of Arms And Police Action

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 3.

Following instructions issued to Police Superintendents by the Criminal Investigation Department, U.P. that "We have reason to believe revolutionaries are planning to secure arms from licence-holders by preparing a batch of illiterate, simple looking persons for domestic service in homes of the intended victims," there has been alarming increase of theft of arms and ammunition recently and it is quite possible these plans are already in operation. Police Superintendents are requested to warn license-holders to be particularly careful in the choice of new servants and to take special precautions for the security of arms.

MAHARASHTRA ART EXHIBITION

(From A Correspondent.)

POONA, (By Mail).

The Third Members' Annual Art Exhibition under the auspices of the Maharashtra Art Association, Poona will be held from 2nd to 9th October '39, in the Tilak Smarak Mandir, Exhibition Hall, Poona City. The dates for the admission of the exhibits are fixed as the 24th and 25th September, and there shall be no separate admission fee for exhibits except the annual subscription for all the exhibitors who are already the members of the association. Those who will join the members' list on or before the 15th September will also be entitled to participate in the Exhibition.

The Prospectus for the Exhibition may be obtained from the General Secretary, Maharashtra Art Association, 520, Sadashiv Peth, Poona 2.

ARYA DICTATOR ENTERTAINED

(From A Correspondent.)

AJMER, (By Mail.)

Deshbhakta Mr. Chand Karan Sarda 2nd Dictator Hyderabad Satyagraha and Vice-President All-India Hindu Mahasabha was entertained by the Managing Committee of the Arya Putri Pathshala Ajmer on 31st August 1939. In honour of Mr. Sarda's visit one day's holiday was granted to the school children.

BAJAJ AT JAIPUR

(From Our Correspondent).

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, accompanied by Shrimati Janki Devi Bajaj, Sjt. Kaka Kalelkar and Pandit Hirilal Shastri arrived in Jaipur on Thursday from Calcutta. They were received at the Station by prominent workers of the Prajamandal. He is staying in the place where he was lately interned.

NOTE TO ATTEND CONGRESS CABINET

JAIPUR: Seth Jamnalal Bajaj it is understood is unlikely to attend the Congress Working Committee meeting which is scheduled to meet shortly as he is now engaged in carrying on important negotiations with H. H. Maharaja for a settlement of the Jaipur affairs.

Sethji had long discussion with Sjt. Hiralal Shastri and other local leaders yesterday morning.—United Press.

Uday Shanker's Cultural Centre

(From A Correspondent.)

ALMORA, Aug. 30.

Mr. Uday Shanker, the well-known Indian dancer, has selected Almora Hills as the most suitable place for an all-India cultural centre. A number of talented dancers and musicians have already arrived and Mr. Uday Shanker has set to work to evolve a teaching system. The studio, dressing-room, and dining hall are ready for use. In October Sjt. Uday Shanker will make a tour of India to explain the aims and objects of the centre. And from March next he will hold regular classes. Mr. George. A. Birse from New York, who has experience of theatrical work, is in charge of administration. The U P. Government has granted Mr. Uday Shanker 94 acres of land at Simtola, the beauty spot of Almora Hills, for his cultural centre. Ever since he came to Almora Mr. Uday Shanker has given two brilliant dance preformances at his own studio. The first in the honour of Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Minister for Local Self-Government and the other in the honour of His Excellency Sir Harry Haig, the Governor of U. P.

American Markets Anticipate Rise In Case Of Major War

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET STEADY ON IMPROVED DEMAND

BOMBAY, Sept. 2.

Outbreak of hostilities between Germany and Poland all American Markets were nervous on Friday.

Owing to rapid political developments and consequent censorship and delay in cables we have not received usual market reviews.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

The New York Cotton Market opened weak and under scattered selling prices declined and October option was quoted 8.27 which was the lowest level showing a decline of 17 points as compared with previous close.

LATER IMPROVED BUYING

Later on there was improved buying and trade price fixing absorbed hedges. It was argued that with futures now quoted below the loan price, there was not justification for a bad break. In case of a major war prices are bound to rise.

RISE IN PRICES

This belief influenced buying and New York October was quoted 8 points up at 8.49 which was the highest level. The Session closed at a net rise of 1 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices advanced one point at 8.92c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET STEADY

The New Orleans cotton market was steady and futures closed at a rise of one to three points. Spot cotton prices advanced 3 points at 8.86c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STRONG

The Liverpool cotton market was strong. October opened at a rise of 3 points at 4.75 and advanced 48 points at 5.20 and finally closed at 4.99. The market closed at a rise of 20 to 27 points.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton market was firm. Giza futures advanced 17 to 43 points and Uppers gained 29 to 11 points.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York Old October highest (2-26 p.m.)	8.49+08
New York Old October lowest (10-22 a.m.)	8.24—17
Liverpool October highest	5.20+48
Liverpool October lowest	4.71—01

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from their New York friends:—

'Price fixing absorbed hedges idea gaining ground that with futures below eventual loan price no bad break can occur and if major war prices must rise.'

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Trade buying halted early decline rallied with war stocks hedging increased on close anticipate see-saw market.

NEW YORK COTTON

New Contracts

New York, Sept 1

OCTOBER	8.55+01
DECEMBER	8.42+04
JANUARY	8.32+06
MARCH	8.33+07
MAY	8.13+06
JULY	8.04+03

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Sept. 2.

October	—
December	—
January	8.08
March	8.01
May	7.87
July	7.72
Middling Spot	Nominal 8.87

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Sept. 2.

October	8.49
December	8.31
January	8.24
Middling Spot	8.84
11 A.M. RANGES.	NOON CALL.
October	—
December	—
March	—

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Sept. 2.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	25,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	13,000
Day's Exports to The Continent	7,000
Day's Exports to China and Japan	1,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 2.

August	—
September	5.35
October	5.22
November	5.20
December	5.19
January	5.16
February	5.13
March	5 10
April	5.07
May	5.04
June	5.00
July	4.97
Middling Spot	5.97
11-12 a.m. Quotation.	
October	—
	Not Received
January	—

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Messrs. Samuel Montague and Co., have issued the following weekly report dated London Aug. 16:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes on August 9th amounted to £246,416,965 at 148/6d per fine ounce showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday.

In the open market about £2,100,000 of bar gold changed hands at the daily fixing during the past week. Sales were made by the authorities, but supplies were again restricted and buyers were unable to obtain sufficient to meet their requirements in full. Gold continued in good demand from the Continent and prices included a premium over dollar parity varying between 1d and 2d.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of gold registered from midday on the 5th inst. to midday on the 14th inst:—

IMPORTS.

Union of South Africa	£2,389,110
British West Africa	162,499
British East Africa	21,703
Southern Rhodesia	278,026
British India	312,435
Australia	1,439
British Guiana	11,150
Peru	50,050
France	1,196,681
Netherlands	3,710
Sweden	14,813
Other countries	20,352
	£4,461,968

EXPORTS

United States of America	£6,161,508
Canada	8,983,223
Central and South America	28,671
Union of South Africa	2,195
Belgium	795,464
France	216,398
Netherlands	438,481
Sweden	371,783
Switzerland	21,386
Other countries	1,493
	£17,020,802

The s.s. "President Monroe" left Bombay during the week with gold to the value of about £517,000 consigned to New York.

The Transvaal gold output for July 1939 amounted to 1,080,741 fine ounces as compared with 1,064,284 fine ounces for June 1939 and 1,027 123 fine ounces for July 1938.

SILVER

Bear covering and Indian Bazaar buying on a poorly supplies market caused prices to advance daily until 17 5/16d for cash and 17d for two months' delivery were reached yesterday. Although some sales were made for early shipment from America, silver was not offered in any volume from that quarter in spite of the high level of prices here; indications showed a lack of ready silver in New York, as the market price rose during the week from 34 3/4 cents to 35 3/4 cents, the latter thus being 3/4 per cent over the United States Treasury's buying price of 35 cents, which has shown no change. This temporary shortage in New York is attributed to the fact that deliveries have now to be made against sales effected in June last when uncertainty was rife regarding American silver policy.

The market proved overstrained as to-day, following weaker advices from Bombay and with bear covering much less in evidence, prices declined 1/4d to 17 1/16d. and 16 3/4d for the respective deliveries on some moderate general selling.

Movements in the near future may be somewhat uncertain but at the present level, prices would still seem sufficiently high.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Silver registered from midday on the 5th inst. to midday on the 14th inst:—

IMPORTS.

United States of America	£52,315
Japan	116,419
Hongkong	9,125
Australia	1,996
British West Africa	3,080
Nicaragua	4,311
Belgium	20,941
Other countries	3,062
	211,249

EXPORTS.

Canada	£10,489
Egypt	25,972
Eire	1,015
Poland	72,450
Germany	4,945
Other countries	2,937
	£117,808

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Sept. 2.

T. T. London on:—

New York	Not Received
Paris	
Berlin	
Madrid	
Montreal	
Amsterdam	
Milan	
Berne	
Copenhagen	
Stockholm	
Oslo	

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept 2

Following a rise of one point in New York Cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 161 for Broach A/M delivery but the market opened at Rs. 162 and advanced to Rs 168 on active buying by professional operators. There was utter absence of offerings and the market was influenced by war rumours. The market was erratic

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 27 points and the local market was steady at Rs. 167/8. Later on Liverpool was 23 points up and in the local market Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 166/8. The market closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:

F G M G—	
Broach A/M	Rs. 165 8 0
Fine M G—	
Oomra D/J	153 8 0
F G M G—	
Bengal D/J	129 0 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Sept. 2.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G.—					
Bengal U.P.	...	138	135	132	129
Punjab	...	138	135	132	129
Rajputana	...	141	138	135	132
Oomra No. 3	167	165	162	159	...
C. P. No. 1	178	176	173	170	...
C. P. No. 2	171	169	166	163	...
Broach No. 2	...	174	172	169	167
Punjab-Ame.	...	194	192	189	187
Surat	...	211	209	206	204
Rajpipla	...	208	206	203	201
Navsari	...	221	219	216	214

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 2.

Bengal Fine	134/36
Bengal F.G.	131/33
C. P. 1	163/65
C. P. 2	171/72
Berar	160/61
Khandesh	144/49
Jalna/Sailu	148/50
Khandwa	159/60
Broach	163/65
Punjab 4 F.	178/83
Punjab 289F.	208/13
Sind N.T.	183/93
Surat	200/201
Navsari	210/212
Western Farm	173/81

Indian Cotton Figures

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Sept. 2.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day.	This year.	Last year.
Central India			48
Berar			468
Central Provinces			595
Total Oomras			
Dholera			
Rajputana			22
Sind-Punjab			59
Coompta and Dharwar	83	83	53
Westerns-Northerns			44
Egyptian, African and Sudan	259	259	890
Total	342	342	1,738
Arrived by road to 31st Aug. 39			392,855

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 31st Aug.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day.	This year.	Last year.
Europe		323,166	353,629
Japan and China	300	1,402,540	806,266
Coast Ports		36,231	63,621
Up-country by Rail		298,275	397,323
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		2,921	1,530
Total	300	2,063,133	1,618,369

American Cotton Figures

F.P. Bales	1939-40	1938-39
Receipts to date 1-9-39	556000	407000
Receipts Yesterday 1-9-39	78000	45000
Exports to date 1-9-39	287000	282000
Stock at Ports 26-8-39	2078000	2415000
Stock at Interior Towns 25-8-39	2407000	1919000
Stock at Liverpool 25-8-39	600000	1157000
Visible Supply 25-8-39	4897000	5559000
Quantity in sight 25-8-39	583000	488000
Quantity out of sight 25-8-39	476000	508000

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Sept 1

Broach A/M highest 161 lowest 158 1/2 closing 160 3/4

Oomra D/J highest 150 lowest 148 1/4 closing 149 1/2

Bengal D/J highest 125 lowest 123 1/4 closing 124 3/4

Night session: Broach A/M opening 161 1/2 highest 162 1/4 lowest 161 closing 162

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Sept 1

GIZA 2—	
October	70.3+30
November	7.08+43
January	7.04+27
March	7.02+22
May	6.98+17
July	7.00+17
UPPERS	
October	6.03+29
November	6.03+29
January	5.96+23
March	5.94+20
May	5.92+15
July	5.90+11

LONDON SEEDS.

London, Sept. 2

Linseed La Plata Hull CIF per ton.

Linseed Calcutta London CIF per ton.

Linseed Bombay London CIF per ton.

Closed

Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont CIF per ton.

Castorseed Bombay Hull CIF per ton.

Rozario Santa Fe.

Closed

Barletta - Russo.

South Australian

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Sept 2

Yesterday London gold prices were raised 12 pennies at £8. London Paris Exchange rate was 34 points up at 175.62. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.19. London silver prices advanced 1 5/16d at 19 3/4d for Spot and forward quotation was raised 1 1/4d. at 19 9/16d. New York silver price was 36 1/2 cents. London Bombay Spot silver parity was Rs. 52/5 and forward was Rs. 51-14-6. The local market was strong and there was considerable buying and short covering. Prices registered a sharp rise in silver quotation which after opening at Rs. 51/12 rose to Rs. 55. Gold was also firm at Rs. 39/12.

Later on there were rumours of peace and prices eased off as under:

GOLD

Ready	Rs. 39 0 0
Shrawan	39 0 0
Bhadrapad	39 0 0

SILVER

Ready	53 0 0
Shrawan	53 0 0
Bhadrapad	53 0 0

LONDON SILVER.

London, Sept. 2.

Spot — Closed

Forward

LONDON GOLD.

London, Sept. 2.

Gold bars fine per oz. — Closed

BUSINESS HOLIDAYS

All City Markets will remain closed on the 5th, 6th, and 7th, inst. being public Holidays.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Sept. 1.

November	unquoted
December	unquoted

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Sept 2

Castorseeds Sept—	
Opening	30 2 0
Highest	30 8 0
Lowest	30 2 0
Closing	30 6 0
Castorseeds May—	
Opening	30 4 0
Highest	30 14 0
Lowest	30 3 6
Closing	30 10 0
Groundnuts Feb—	
Opening	31 7 0
Highest	31 14 0
Lowest	31 6 0
Closing	31 8 6
Cottonseeds Sept—	
Opening	28 7 0
Highest	28 10 0
Lowest	28 7 0
Closing	28 7 0
Cottonseeds Jan—	
Opening	22 10 0
Highest	22 10 6
Lowest	22 7 0
Closing	22 7 6

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, Sept. 1

October	48 1/4d.
December	49 3/4d.
March	50 3/4d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, Sept. 1.

September	dol 0.75 7/8.
December	dol 0.73 1/2.
May	dol 0.74 1/8.

New York Sugar

New York, Sept. 1.

November	2.32.
January	2.23.
March	2.25.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Sept. 2.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready Javas	14 12 0
Shipment September	5 10 0
Shipment Oct.-Dec.	6 1 0

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Sept 2

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent Paper	89/7
4 per cent 1960/70	105
5 per cent 1945/55	109

BANKS

Bank of Baroda	95
Bank of Hindusthan	27
Bank of India	180
Central Bank	29
Imperial Bank F P	1445
Imperial Bank P P	347/8
Indian Overseas Bank	47
Reserve Bank	102
Union Bank	5/12

TEXTILES

Ahmd New Textiles	310
Ambica	208/12
Arun	190
Arvind	1055
Asok	172/8
Bharatkhand Textiles	155
Bombay Dyeing	847/8
Buckingham and Carnatics	172
Calico	587/8
Central India	245
Century	251/4
Colaba	131/14
Elgin	103/12
Gokak	153/12
Hukumchand	165/10
Indore Malwa	30/10
Jubilee	210
Khatau Makanji	81/4
Kohinoor	263/12
Laxmi Cotton	417/8
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	75
Morarji	110
Mysore	78/12
Nandlal Bhandari	77/4
New Great	225
Raipur	601/4
Rajnagar	130
Sajjan	97/8
Sassoon and Alliance	69
Sholapur	2600
Simplex	81/4
Swadeshi	228/2
Vishnu	1000

HYDRO ELECTRICS

Andhra Valley Ord	1407/8
Tata Hydro Ord	147/13
Tata Power Ord	1243/12

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad Electric	43/2

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept 2

2 3/4 per cent 1946/52 Loan	95
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash)	89/7
3 per cent 1951-54 Loan	95/6
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	100/8
3 per cent 1963/65 Loan	94/6
3 1/2 per cent 1947-50 Loan	100/8
3 per cent 1943 Bond	103/8
3 per cent 1960/70 Loan	105
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	111
3 per cent 1940-43 Loan	101/5
TAXFREE LOANS	
3 per cent 1945-55 Loan	103
4 per cent 1953-63 Mysore Loan	108
3 per cent 1955 Mysore Loan	116
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent B P T	1974 103
4 per cent M Deb	1974 102
5 per cent M Deb	1959 108
6 per cent M Deb	1954 119
6 per cent K P T	1956 120

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Sept 2

B. C. RATES—

T T D D 1/5 7/8 to December

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32 September

Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32

Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/16

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 5/16 to 2nd November

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 336 nominal

Bank's buying T T 309 nominal

Bank's buying D D 308 nominal

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1280

Bank's buying T T 1330

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 1/2

Bank's buying T T 77 1/4

Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 56 1/2

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 56 1/2

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 86

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 26 nominal

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 158 1/4

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 78

CROSS RATE—

Hongkong London 1/2 31/32 2nd instant

Shanghai London — 2nd instant

Japan London 1/2 1/64 2nd instant

Java London 7.97 2nd instant

New York London — 1st instant

London New York 4.19 1st instant

London Paris 175.62 1st instant

London Italy 81.50 1st instant

London Belgium 23.50 1st instant

London Switzerland 18.37 1st instant

London Berlin 10.75 1st instant

London Stockholm 18.20 1st instant

London Amsterdam 7.99 1st instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange: Nominal

Gold £7-19-0 31st ultimo

Gold £7-0-0 1st instant

Silver London Ready 18 7/16 31st ultimo

Silver London Ready 19 3/4 1st instant

Silver London Forward 18 5/16 31st ultimo

Silver London Forward 19 9/16 1st instant

Silver New York Ready 35 1/2 31st ultimo

Silver New York Ready — 1st instant

London discounts 3 months 3 15/16 per cent 31st ultimo

London discounts 3 months 4 1/2 per cent 1st instant

London discounts 6 months 5 per cent 31st ultimo

London discounts 6 months 5 per cent 1st instant

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 4 per cent

Money:—Call 1/4 per cent.

3 months 1 1/2 per cent

6 months 1 3/4 per cent

Tone:—Easy.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 2.

Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	£
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948	£
Indiaini Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	£
	Closed
Consols 2-1/2 per cent.	£
Conversion loan 3-1/2 per cent 1961	£
War loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952	£
Funding loan 4 per cent. 1960/90	£
Victory bonds	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. & China	£
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	£
National Bank of India	£

LONDON OIL.

London, Sept. 2.

Linseed La Plata Hull FIC per ton.

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt.

Closed

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Sept. 2.

Smoked Sheets Standard Ribbed per lb.

Closed

Ajmer Electrics	11/2
Amalgamated	11/2
Bombay Suburban	165
Bombay Tram	120/15
Lahore Electrics	225
Surat Electrics	161/4
MISCELLANEOUS	
Alcock Ashdown	420
Associated Cements	126/8
Belapur	188/12
Bombay Burma New	162/8
Bombay Burma Old	515
Bombay Steam	275
Bombay Telephone	97/8
Br B Petrol	1/6/2
Burma Corporation	6
Dalmia Cement	10/2
Indian Bleaching	95
Industrial Investment Tr	44/4
Indian Radio Ord	348/12
Indian Radio Defd	372/8
Indian Copper	2/4
Indian Iron	27/8
Mysore Sugar	30/8
Port Canning	75/12
Premier Construction	3
Rohtas Industries	29
Scindia Steam	19/2
Shivrajpur	40
Steel Corp of Bengal	13/8
Tata Oil	15/8
Tata Steel Ordy	372
Tata Steel Defd	1585
JUTES	
Birla Jute	15
Howrah	51/4
Hukumchand	1/11
Kamarhatty	453
Kanknarrah	344
Lawrence	320
Reliance	55

Feverish Buying On Stock Exchange

TATA STEEL DFDS. RISE Rs. 160

Big Rise In Cotton Mill Shares

BOMBAY, Sept. 2.

It was a wild session on the local Stock Exchange. There was unprecedented buying and prices recorded huge advances.

The market was influenced by war rumours and there was utter absence of selling.

It was generally believed that in case of a major war, our industries will have best time and there was lively buying which pushed up prices.

There was some outside business to-day in the market and while it feared that the exchange may be closed down or there may be violent fluctuations, buyers were confident.

Yesterday the Wall Street market was strong and U. S. Steel Shares advanced 6 1/4 dollars.

Recently it was freely said that the textile industry was losing ground owing to large accumulations of world cloth stocks. But now this view is entirely changed. There was extensive buying in cotton mill shares and Bombay Dyeing Shares were raised by about Rs. 90.

Tata Steel Shares have maintained leadership of the market. There was great activity and prices were pushed up by leaps and bounds. All profit taking sales were easily absorbed without any important setback and prices continued upward march and record advanced were registered.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,470 and advanced to Rs. 1,507. At this level there was some profit taking and prices eased off to Rs. 1,490 but again rose with double force to Rs. 1,555 when buyers withdrew their support. Scattered realising managed to depress prices to Rs. 1,525 but the under-tone was feverish and prices advanced to Rs. 1,565. Ordinary Shares opened at Rs. 307 and after declining slightly advanced to Rs. 312.

Bombay Dyeing Shares opened at Rs. 775 and after advancing to Rs. 800 declined to Rs. 785. At this level there was considerable buying and prices rose to Rs. 845 where the market steadied.

There was general rise in almost all forward scrips and the general feeling was bullish.

To-day's session reminds of 1936 markets when famine of steel owing to big armament demand resulted in mad speculation in the local Share Bazar.—Prices were fluctuating daily by about hundred points and Tata Steel Dfds. were quoted at Rs. 2,290 which was the highest level ever reached.

The market was strong throughout the day and closed at about the highest level.

Government Securities again weakened to-day on increased selling pressure. 3 1/2 per cent paper was quoted at Rs. 89-4.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Sept. 2.

100	Amed. Advance	246 14
250	BOM. DYEING	845 0
100	CENTURY	252 0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	246 0
100	COLABA	132 0
100	Coorla	84 0
250	David	25 0
250	Dawn	285 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0 7 6
100	Finlay	105 0
100	GOKAK	155 0
1,000	Hindustan	1660 0
100	Indore	30 12
100	Khatau	81 8
100	KOHINOOR	265 0
350	Laxmi	417 8
250	Madras United	25 0
100	MORARJI	121 0
250	Model	38 8
50	MYSORE	79 4
200	NEW GREAT	226 0
100	Oosmanshahi	41 0
100	PHOENIX	250 0
25	SASSOON SILK	69 4
50	SIMPLEX	81 8
1,000	Sholapur	2,600 0
100	SWADESHI	228 8
100	SWAN	94 0
500	Vishnu	1,000 0
1,000	Westerns	850 0
	BANKS	
50-100	Baroda	95 8
35-50	Central D	29 12
500	Imperial	1,445 0
50-100	Imp. Cont'y.	347 8
50-100	India	130 0
100	Reserve Bank	102 0
100	Union	5 13
	CEMENTS	
100	ASSOCIATED	126 8
	INSURANCE	
100	Empire	640 0
10	Ajmer	11 2
50	BOMBAY TRAM	121 0
100	Bombay Suburban	165 0
10	Broach	10 11
100	Karachi	191 4
100	Poona	183 8
400	Surat	161 4
100	TATA HYDRO	148 0
1,000	TATA POWERS	1,245 0
	RAILWAYS	
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	1,002 8
100	C. Province	99 0
100	Dh Baramati	101 8
100	Gujarat	98 8
100	Mandra Bhon	100 0
100	Pachora Jamner	85 8
100	Sara Serajganj	102 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Sept 2

Bombay Dyeing (755) 770 795 790 807 800 837 820 845

Century (219) 240 245 240 256 246 252

Central India (217) 225 238 235 247 240 248 246

Kohinoor (228/8) 237 248 256 260 255 260 265

New Great (187/8) 210 212 225 217 220 226

Simplex (71/4) 77 83 79 81/8

Swadeshi (207) 215 221 219 230 229 223 228 226 228/8

Associated Cement (120) 124 123 126 129 125 126/12 126/8

Andhra (1435) 1410

Tram Ord (125/8) 124 121

Tata Hydro (151/8) 151 148

Tata Power (1268/12) 1257 1260 1225 1235 1245

T Steel Defd (1405) 1465 1415 1400 1507 1495 1545 1540 1550 1530 1555 1585 1585 1580

T Steel Ord (292) 305 306 304 309 307 317 314 316 311 319 321 319

Tata Steel 2nd Pref (160/8) 153 147 142 147

Bellapur (177/8) 188 189 192 189

B Steam (270) 280 289 276

B Burma (474) 482 510 494 500 512

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Sept 1

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
United States Steel	51 1/2 +6 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	28 XD +4
Int Nickel of Canada	48 +2 1/4
General Motors	44 3/4 +3 3/8
General Electric	35 5/8
Amr Tel and Tel	158
Western Union Tel	22 1/4
Union Carbon and Carbide	79 3/4
New York Central R R	12 [illegible]
Chase National Bank	29 1/4
National City Bank of N Y	22 1/2
Socony	11 1/8
Consolidated Oil	6 7/8
Texas Corporation	37
Amrex Corporation	17 1/4

STERLING PURCHASES

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India in week ended Friday, 1st September 1939 amounted to £2,495,000

Bombay Yarn Quotation

Bombay, Sept 2

Yarn No. 6 1/2s	
October	86 0 0
December	87 0 0
February	88 0 0
Yarn No. 10 1/2s	
October	112 0 0
December	113 0 0
February	113 0 0
Yarn No. 20 1/2s	
October	138 0 0
December	140 0 0
February	141 0 0
Yarn No. 40s	
October	210 0 0
December	210 0 0
February	210 0 0

500	Tapti Valley	770 0
	MININGS	
9	Burma Corp.	6 0
2sh.	Indian Copper	2 4
10	Indian Iron and Steel	27 8
10	SHIVRAJPUR	40 0
30	TATA STEEL DEFDS.	1,580 0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	319 0
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	ALCOCK	421 0
10	Air Service	6 0
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	189 0
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	602 8
250	BOMBAY STEAM	276 0
125	B. BURMA	515 0
50	B. BURMA CONTY	162 8
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	4-6-3
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	97 8
100	IND. BLEACHING	95 0
50	Ind. Invest Trust	44 4
15-100	Jupiter	12 10
20	Mercantile	56 0
15-75	New India	32 8
200	Oriental	4,300 0
10-50	Vulcan	7 1
	ELECTRIC	
100	Ahd. Old	143 2
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1,410 0
100	I. Radio Defd.	347 8
100	I. Radio Ord.	340 0
100	Port Canning	75 12
30	PREMIER CON.	73 0
15	Scindia	19 2
25	Tata Oil Mill	45 8
	PREFERENCE	
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,482 8
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	297 8
7	p.c. Bom. Tram (T.F.) XD	73 0
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	560 0
6-1/4	p.c. Prem Const 1st	110 4
6-1/4	p.c. Prem Const 2nd	99 8
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	140 0
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1562 8
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref	205 10
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	147 0
7	p. c. Vishnu	975 0
	DEBENTURES	
3-3/4	p.c Andhra Valley	101 12
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	104 8
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	52 8
7	p.c. Sholapur	78 6
6	p.c Tata Hydro	105 6

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List.)

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IT PROTECTS SKIN LEAVING IT SMOOTH, COOL AND REFRESHED AFTER SHAVE.

Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1939

Crown SPRAY PAINTING ELECTRIC OUTFITS

direct coupled 1-4 H.P. Electric Motor, Gun, cable complete Rs. 150 and upwards. Made in America.

THOUSANDS WORKING SATISFACTORILY.

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Opp. MUBARAK MANZIL.

Bombay Prays For Peace

Navy Prepares For War

MINISTERS RUSH TO BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Sunday (1-30 p.m.)

Another Sabbath Day has dawned but the nerve racked citizen has no peace of mind. Prayers that the world may still be saved from a conflagration were offered in several churches of Bombay this morning after the Sunday mass.

Unlike on other holidays, the citizens are going about restlessly since morning wanting to know the decision of Britain. In the meantime, the grocers and petty dealers are reaping a rich harvest with 20 per cent profit on commodities.

THE NAVY IS READY

The dockyards have been presenting a busy spectacle since last night. The Royal Indian Navy gun boats which were in the dry docks for being painted "war grey" have been taken out into the open sea and are lined up, ready for any emergency.

The British goods steamers in the docks are also undergoing sudden transformation. One of them has been painted grey over the water level while the decks of all the ships exhibit guns in position. Huge Union Jacks have been painted on one side of the ship.

Several units of soldiers are stationed at the Alexandra docks.

"CONTE BIANCAMANO" RIDDLE

The Mole station doors are however closed as usual on Sundays because no steamers are expected.

The Lloyd Triestino boat "Conte Biancamano" continues to be a riddle, a solitary clerk in the office repeating like a gramophone record to every one "No news from Trieste." The only consolation of the relatives of passengers on board the ship however is that the passengers may be able to return home safe some day because of Italy's neutral attitude.

CABINET IN BOMBAY

The Governor of Bombay and all the Ministers are expected to be back from Poona by Monday. Premier will leave Poona probably on Monday morning. The others will follow without delay.

The Congress President has been in communication with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in connection with the summoning of the Congress Cabinet. A decision regarding the date and venue has been delayed as the Sardar and Mahatma Gandhi had to leave for Simla to see the Viceroy. The final decision of Britain will also be awaited before summoning the Congress Cabinet. Wardha seems to have been suggested by the majority of members as the venue of the Working Committee meeting.

GOVERNOR COMING DOWN TO BOMBAY TO-DAY

Ministers At Headquarters

POONA, Sept. 3.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay is leaving for Bombay to-morrow morning.

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Prime Minister, as also the Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai and the Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil are also leaving for the headquarters, to-morrow morning.

The Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister, will be staying behind to pilot the Finance Act Amendment Bill, through the Bombay Legislative Council, which is scheduled to meet to-morrow at 11 a.m. Mr. Latthe may leave for Bombay, either to-morrow evening or day after to-morrow morning.

The remaining three Ministers, the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, the Hon. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, and the Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie are already in Bombay.

The Secretariat, which had been instructed to pack up and keep ready, are expected to leave for Bombay in the course of to-morrow.—A. P.

BARODA GOVT.'S TAGAVI LOANS

BARODA, Sept. 2.

Amounts sanctioned by the Government so far in connection with scarcity relief work, as tagavi and Tsalmat, are over Rs. 2,00,000. Rs. 1,70,000 was sanctioned as tagavi to be advanced to khedut khatedars of the Amreli district.

The Government order states further that tagavi out of this amount should be given even to those persons who have not paid up the previous tagavi given to them.

Rupees 37,000 has been sanctioned by the Government as tagavi and Tsalmat for relief in Okhamandal: of this Rs. 15,000 will be spent for maintenance purposes: Rs. 17,000 for miscellaneous purposes and Rs. 5,000 for well irrigation.—United Press.

Pilot's A License Cancelled

SIMLA, September 3.

A communique states that the Pilot A licence of Mr. F. Gloeckle, which was to expire on November 15 next has been cancelled by the Central Government in the interests of the public.—United Press.

PROTECTION OF PORTS

Simla Orders For Madras, Calcutta And Karachi

SIMLA, Sept. 3.

The General Officer Commanding, Presidency and Assam District, the Officer Commanding, Madras, and the Commander, Sind Brigade area, have been empowered by a Gazette of India Extraordinary to requisiton the service of the authorities in the Ports of Calcutta, Madras and Karachi respectively in carrying out manoeuvres or any scheme or preparation for the defence of the Ports and for this purpose call upon the authorities of the Ports to place at their disposal the services of any of their staff and the use of their vessels, property or equipment or other material. These powers have been given to the three Commanding Officers as "the Central Government is of opinion that an emergency has arisen."

The G. O. C., Bombay, and the Fortress Commander, Cochin, have already been similarly empowered.—A. P.

'EXPLOIT PRESENT SITUATION'

Nariman's Address At Bijapur

(From Our Correspondent)

BIJAPUR, Sept. 2.

'Britain is now in trouble, it is therefore our opportunity to give them an ultimatum and win our Independence' said Shri. K. F. Nariman, addressing a large meeting at the Union Club grounds. Shri Rangarao Tilgul presided.

Explaining the genesis of the 'Forward Bloc' and the present trend of Congress leadership, Shri. Nariman said:

"Twelve months back, these very leaders considered Mr. Subhas Bose as an able President and even Gandhiji expressed it in so many words. What, therefore, accounts for their later change of opinion on the eve of the Tripuri Congress?

Obviously, that is because, the Bose's declaration of uncompromising opposition to Federation was too much to put up with. Prior to it, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai had gone to Britain and he interviewed there several Ministers and British political leaders and made a number of speeches, which were at variance with the declared policy of the Congress. The leaders of the Congress did not complain and with their silence, suggested their approval. This dual attitude of the leaders and their subsequent activities estranged the radical elements and led to the formation of the 'Forward Bloc' in the Congress.

"The aim of the 'Forward Bloc' concluded Nariman "was, not of disrupting the Congress but of carrying out its declared programme honestly and vigorously and thus to strengthen it."

"INDIA MUST SUPPORT BRITAIN"

Gokulchand Narang's Telegram To Gandhiji

MUSSOREE, Sept. 1.

Dr. Sir Gokulchand Narang has sent the following telegram to Mahatma Gandhi, Sheogoan, Wardha:—

"War is imminent and the Congress must immediately arrive at a final decision. Indifference is out of question particularly when the Congress is holding office in most of the provinces. Opposition would stultify Congress position. The present war is not imperialistic. Congress particularly opposed to Fascism and Nazism. Congress cannot consistently refuse co-operation in this particular war. Opposition can mean only one thing, namely, that Congress is anxious to have Germany, Italy or Japan in place of Britain as India cannot stand on her own legs and must succumb to some foreign power. Surely exchange of Britain for any other power is not in India's interest. Moreover Congress leaders cannot stop recruitment from the Punjab which may supply any number. Punjab's representation in the Army already overwhelming. Congress Provinces representation in Army is most negligible. They should show foresight and take full advantage of the present war to enlist freely and make up the deficiency of representation in the Army. If you want bargaining do so, if successful bargaining possible, but I think that unless Congress leaders have better prospects under Axis Powers India's own interests necessitate whole-hearted support. Britain's victory may not improve our position though it should, but her defeat would surely ruin India. If Britain wins without Congress or Hindu support they would suffer when constitution is revised Remember Sir Samuel Hoare's declaration and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's Communal Award." —United Press.

Women's National Planning Committee

MADRAS, Sept. 2.

A decision to form a Provincial Women Workers' Group to assist the Women's Sub-Committee of the National Planning Committee was taken at a meeting of prominent women held here. They will meet again on September 18 to formulate their replies to the questionnaire of the National Planning Committee.—United Press.

Indian Medical Unit

Will It Be Recalled From China?

CALCUTTA, September 2.

Great anxiety is being felt here for Dr. Debesh Mukherji, a member of the Indian Medical Unit to China. According to a private message received at Nagpur Dr. Mukherji who is suffering from kidney troubles has already left China for India. But it is not known which route he is following.

Mr. Shibnath Banerji, M.L.A., his brother-in-law has not received any news of his departure from China. The only information he received a month ago was that the doctor has been removed to a hospital for treatment.

The remaining members of the medical unit have, it is learnt, proceeded to South East Shansi where the Chinese Guerillas have been active.

THERE IS A POSSIBILITY, IT IS LEARNT, OF THE MEDICAL UNIT BEING RECALLED TO INDIA PRESUMABLY FOR FINANCIAL REASONS. UNLESS PANDIT JAWAHARLAL DECIDES OTHERWISE.—United Press.

ORISSA MINISTRY'S WORK

CUTTACK, Sept. 2.

That the only possible courses left open to Orissa to implement any nation building programmes were retrenchment and economy for which all possible attempts were now being made, having due regard to an efficient administration, states the Report of the work of the Congress Ministry in Orissa for 1938-39 just published.

The report declares: "With a budget having no provision for new schemes except only for established expenditure, the Ministry undertook the administration of the province in July, 1937. The areas constituting the new province of Orissa were the object of neglect for over a century and a quarter.

"Wants of a new province are similar to the growing needs of a child. The conditions of development under such circumstances are trying. In the first place the taxable capacity of the people is at its lowest ebb. Further taxation becomes difficult without first increasing taxable capacity. Secondly, the possibilities of further grants by the Centre to the Provinces have been bolted and barred under section 142 of the Government of India Act.

"Thirdly, the grant of provincial share from income tax is to depend on the income from railways. Under financial adjustment made by Sir Otto Niemeyer leaving the flexible sources of revenue to the Government of India and more than half the revenue for military expenditure, the position of Orissa as a new province can be well imagined. The only possible courses, therefore, left open to Orissa were retrenchment and economy, for which all attempts are now being made."—United Press.

Ban On Movement Of Fodder

Mahatma Pleads For Voluntary Federation On Humanitarian Basis

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Harijan":—

Imposed federation is likely to divide India more than it is to-day. It would be a great step if the British Government were to declare that they would not impose their federal structure on India. The Viceroy seems to be acting in that fashion, if he is not saying so. If my surmise is correct, I suggest that a clear declaration will add grace to his action and will probably pave the way for real federation and, therefore, real unity. That federation can naturally never be of the Government of India Act brand. Whatever it is, it must be a product of the free choice of all India.

But before that political and legalized federation of free choice comes, there should be voluntary federation of parts, to begin with, if not of the whole. This reflection arises from famine conditions to-day in parts of lesser Gujarat and the whole of Kathiawad. I have received angry protests from correspondents drawing my attention to what they have termed the heartless policy of the Bombay Government in prohibiting the movement of fodder and grain. I could not believe my correspondents. I knew that the Sardar was moving heaven and earth to cope with the distress both in Gujarat and Kathiawad. But in order to make assurance doubly sure, I wired to the Prime Minister. Immediately on the same day came the following answer: "Removal of fodder from six districts not permitted without the permission of Collector as the necessities of our Province must be first considered. Excess will be permitted to be removed." The wire was followed by a letter enclosing a copy of the Bill about to be introduced in the Bombay Assembly. It simply controls the movement and prices of grain and fodder during times of famine or scarcity. This is no policy of prohibition, but it is one of control over and regulation of the movement of fodder and grain so as to prevent hoarding in speculators' hands or disposal to the extent of starving the places where it is grown and stored. The Premier's letter contemplates collection of grain and fodder from available sources outside the Province and its distribution in fam-

(Continued on Page 11 col. 4)

New Type Of Racketeering

Wholesale Dealers In Provisions And Foodstuffs Raise Prices

BOMBAY, Sunday.

An entirely new type of racketeering in food-stuffs, unknown to citizens for the past twenty years has started in Bombay since this morning. It is not only that the prices have rocketed to new levels —50 to 150 per cent over the normal prices—but it is practically impossible to buy rice, wheat and other grains as also tinned provisions and cigarettes in large quantities. Intending purchasers who ask for more than one day's provisions are roundly asked to call the next day "as they are out of stock" and are requested to take only a day's provisions.

Heavy smokers as well as tobacconists who went to provision shops this morning could not get more than one tin at the most for money or for love.

COMICAL FEATURE

The comical feature of this affair is that many wholesale dealers sent their agents on a pilgrimage to the Iranees and other hotel keepers to whom they had sold stocks and offered to buy them back at a price 50 per cent in excess of the price at which they were sold to them last week. One dealer who had bought yesterday salmon tins worth Rs. 180 was offered Rs. 280 for the same stock to-day by the very merchant who had sold it to him. This Irani being a "wise guy" himself said "sorry, out of stock" while the tins were safely tucked away in the lumber room.

Prices of wheat and other grains have shot up by about 30 per cent, tinned provisions by 33 per cent, cigarettes by 40 per cent.

CITY MARKETS JUMP UP

Sequel To War Declaration

BOMBAY Sunday.
(8 30 p. m.)

Owing to declaration of war by Great Britain against Germany, rates in all City markets were marked up sharply. Tata Defds quoting Rs. round about Rs. 1630, Gold Rs. 40-12, Silver Rs. 59, Cotton Rs. 171.

Prices of wheat, seeds, metals, etc., were quoted considerably higher. 3½ per cent. Government paper was nominally stood around Rs. 88.

The local bullion market will remain closed upto 4 p. m (Bombay time) owing to the situation arising from War.

Frontier Labour Leader Arrested

PESHAWAR, Sept. 2.

Mr. H. Chatterjee, General Secretary of the Peshawar Cantonment Congress Committee and prominent Labour and Peasant leader was arrested to-day in connection with a statement published in the "Tribune," Lahore in which he is alleged to have made certain allegations against the Police. The statement related to the Ghalladhar satyagraha wherein, it will be recalled, peaceful agitators were alleged to have been forcibly dispersed. Messrs. Acharya Narendra Deo and M. R. Masani also held an enquiry into the incident. Mr. Chatterjee was later produced before Khan Bahadur Abbas Ali Khan, Assistant City Magistrate and released on a bail of Rs. 2,000.—A. P.

Edgar Wallace Detective Story: Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE POISON THORN

BRRING CLANG BRRING
TH' ALARM! GET INTO TH' CAR---FAST!
BRRING BRING BRING
JEWELRY
SIGNAL TWO-FORTY-FOUR...GREAT SMOKE! THAT'S THE EMPIRE JEWELRY SHOP!
BRRING
BRRING
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